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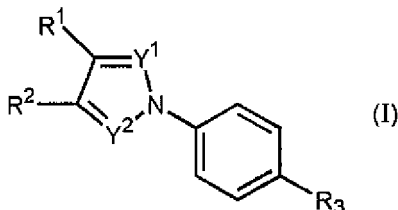
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(54) **NITROGENATED HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE SAME**

(57) The present invention relates to novel compounds having a xanthine oxidase inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same as an active ingredient. That is, the present invention relates nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds represented by the following general formula (I):



wherein Y¹ represents N or C(R⁴) ; Y² represents N or C(R⁵) ; R⁴ and R⁵ independently represent an alkyl group, a hydrogen atom etc. ; one of R¹ and R² represents an optionally substituted aryl group, an alkoxy-group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; the other of R¹ and R² represents a haloalkyl group, a cyanogroup, a halogen atom etc.; and R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same as an active ingredient.

EP 1 932 833 A1

Description**Technical Field**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds and pharmaceutical compositions containing the same. More particularly, the present invention relates to nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds having a xanthine oxidase inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect and pharmaceutical compositions containing the same.

Background Art

10 **[0002]** The major causes of hyperuricemia are increased production and decreased excretion of uric acid. The former is mainly caused by overproduction of uric acid by xanthine oxidase (hereinafter also referred to as X.O.). On the other hand, the latter is increased renal tubular reabsorption of uric acid and the main mechanism is upregulation of human uric acid transporter (hereinafter also referred to as URAT1). Since uric acid is slightly soluble in water, that causes
15 hyperuricemia. When uric acid in blood gets excessive, crystalline uric acid precipitates in the joints and so on and that causes an acute attack of arthritis (gout) or chronic changes in bones and joints. Furthermore, complications such as urinary calculi and renal insufficiency (gouty kidney) become a problem.

[0003] Currently, as therapeutic agents for gout and hyperuricemia, allopurinol, a X.O. inhibitor, is widely used. In addition, other therapeutic agents for hyperuricemia having a X.O. inhibitory effect are disclosed in Patent references
20 1 to 4. Benzbromarone having an inhibitory effect of uric acid reabsorption (an uricosuric effect) is also used. As another agent, probenecid is illustrated, but it is not frequently used due to its weak activity. In addition, biaryl compounds or diaryl ether compounds described in Patent reference 5 are reported as agents having an uricosuric effect.

[Patent reference 1] Japanese Patent No.3399559 specification.

[Patent reference 2] Japanese Patent No.3220987 specification.

25 [Patent reference 3] Japanese Patent Publication No.2002-105067 gazette.

[Patent reference 4] International Publication No.WO03/064410 pamphlet.

[Patent reference 5] Japanese Patent Publication No.2000-001431 gazette.

Disclosure of the invention**Problem that the invention aims to solve**

30 **[0004]** However, regarding allopurinol of a X.O. inhibitor, oxypurinol, a metabolic product, can be accumulated in a body, and adverse effects such as rash, deterioration of renal function, hepatitis and the like have been reported, and
35 thus, it is not always an easy-to-use agent. In addition, regarding benzbromarone which has an inhibitory effect of uric acid reabsorption (an uricosuric effect), severe adverse effects such as fulminant hepatitis are reported and calculi can be caused. Therefore, proper limited use is required, and it is not always an easy-to-use agent. On the other hand, clinical benefits of the therapeutic agents for hyperuricemia having a X.O. inhibitory effect described in Patent references
40 1 to 4 are still uncertain. Pharmacological effects of the biaryl compounds or diaryl ether compounds described in Patent reference 5 seem weaker than existing products. Most of therapeutic agents in the technical field have been sold for a few decades, and in order to broaden treatment options, a new therapeutic agent has been still desired in the medical field.

[0005] Therefore, the objective of the present invention is to provide a novel compound having a X.O. inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient the same.

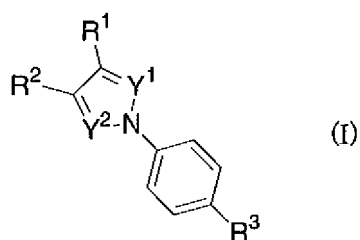
Means to solve the problem

45 **[0006]** The present inventors have studied earnestly to solve the above problem and finally found that a certain nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having a specific structure has a X.O. inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect, thereby forming the basis of the present invention.

50 **[0007]** That is, the present invention relates to:

[1] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the following general formula (I):

[Chem. 1]



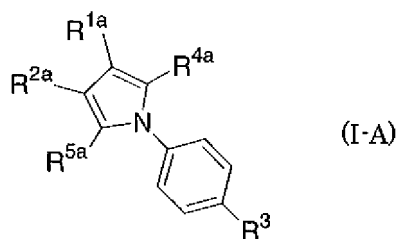
wherein Y¹ represents N or C(R⁴); Y² represents N or C(R⁵);

R⁴ and R⁵ independently represents an alkyl group which may have a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group; one of R¹ and R² represents an haloalkyl group, a cyano group, a carbamoyl group or a halogen atom; the other of R¹ and R² represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of a thienyl, thiazolyl or pyrrolyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom; and

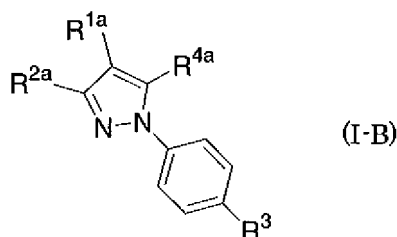
R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group; and with the proviso that when Y² represents CR⁵, Y² may form a benzene or pyridine ring which may have a haloalkyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group as a substituent together with R², and some of the neighboring substituents on the ring may form a ring, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

[2] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [1] represented by the following general formula (I-A) or (I-B):

[Chem. 2]

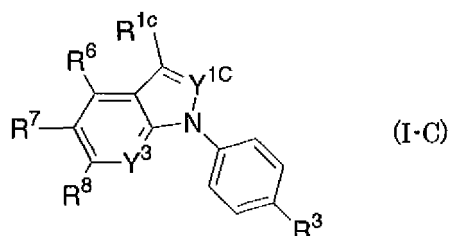


[Chem. 3]



wherein R^{4a} and R^{5a} independently represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;
 one of R^{1a} and R^{2a} represents a haloalkyl group, a cyano group or a halogen atom;
 the other of R^{1a} and R^{2a} represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting
 of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may
 form a ring, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of a thienyl, thiazolyl or
 pyrrolyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom; and
 R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
 [3] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [2], wherein R^{1a} represents a cyano
 group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
 [4] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [3], wherein R^{2a} represents an aryl group
 which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy
 group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring; an alkoxy group; or a thienyl group
 which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
 [5] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in any of the above [2] to [4], wherein R³ represents
 a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
 [6] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [1] represented by the following general
 formula (I-C) :

[Chem. 4]



wherein Y^{1C} represents N or C(R^{4C}); Y³ represents N or C(R⁹); R^{4C} and R⁹ independently represent an alkyl group,
 a haloalkyl group, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group;

R^{1C} represents a cyano group or a carbamoyl group;

R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ independently represent an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a
 cyano group or an alkoxy group; or any of R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ may form a ring together with the neighboring substituent;
 and

R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

[7] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [6], wherein R^{1C} represents a cyano
 group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

[8] a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in the above [6] or [7], wherein R³ represents a carboxy
 group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

[9] a pharmaceutical composition comprising a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as described in any of
 the above [1] to [8] or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an active ingredient;

[10] a pharmaceutical composition as described in the above [9], which is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor;

[11] a pharmaceutical composition as described in the above [9] or [10], which is an uricosuric agent;

[12] a pharmaceutical composition as described in any of the above [9] to [11], which is an agent for the treatment
 of gout or hyperuricemia;

[13] a pharmaceutical composition as described in the above [9], which is an agent for the treatment of ischemic-
 reperfusion disorder, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis or neurological disease; and the like.

[0008] Furthermore, another pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is characterized in comprising as
 an active ingredient the above nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically
 acceptable salt thereof.

[0009] Definitions of substituents or the like used in the present specification are as follows. The term "aryl group"
 means a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a biphenyl group or the like. The term "alkyl group" may be a straight-chained,

branched or cyclic one, and the number of carbon atoms is not limited but preferably 1 to 12. An alkyl part of "alkoxy group" may be a straight-chained, branched or cyclic one, and the number of carbon atoms is not limited but preferably 1 to 12 similarly to the above alkyl group.

[0010] The term "halogen atom" means a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or a iodine atom. The term "haloalkyl group" means the above alkyl group substituted by one or more (preferably 1 to 3) halogen atoms as defined above. In case that there are two or more halogen atoms, they may be different.

Effect of the invention

[0011] Nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds of the present invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are compounds which have a X.O. inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect. Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprising these compounds as an active ingredient can be expected to be useful as an agent for the treatment of gout or hyperuricemia and for the treatment of various diseases such as ischemic-reperfusion disorder, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis, neurological disease or the like.

Best mode to operate the invention

[0012] In case that a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the general formula (I) of the present invention is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the above general formula (I-A) or (I-B), one of R^1 and R^2 is preferably a cyano group, and the other of R^1 and R^2 is preferably an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring, or an alkoxy group, or a thienyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom; and R^1 is more preferably a cyano group. As the above aryl group, a phenyl group is more preferable. As R^3 , a carboxy group is preferable.

[0013] In case that a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the general formula (I) of the present invention is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the above general formula (I-C), R^{1C} is preferably a cyano group. It is preferable that Y^{1C} is $C(R^{4C})$ and Y^3 is $C(R^9)$ at the same time wherein R^{4C} and R^9 independently are a haloalkyl group, a hydrogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group. As R^3 , a carboxy group is preferable.

[0014] In nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds of the present invention, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is not limited but includes, for example, salts with hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, ascorbic acid and the like. Such a salt may be a hydrate, solvate or the like.

[0015] A pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is characterized in comprising as an active ingredient a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are suitable as a xanthine oxidase inhibitor and/or an uricosuric agent and useful for the treatment of gout or hyperuricemia.

[0016] In addition, since xanthine oxidase is focused as an enzyme related to active oxygen generation, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are expected as an agent for the treatment of diseases associated with active oxygen generation such as ischemic-reperfusion injury, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis, neurological disease or the like.

[0017] In the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention, any dosage forms can be optionally employed without limitation. For example, orally administration forms such as tablets, capsules, granules, fine granules, powders or liquids, or parenteral administration forms such as injections, topical products or suppositories can be illustrated, and they can be formulated in the usual way.

[0018] When the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are employed as a therapeutic agent for gout or hyperuricemia, or a disease such as ischemic-reperfusion injury, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis, neurological disease, the dosage used is approximately within the range from 1 mg to 1 g for adults per day depending on the age, sex, body weight and degree of symptoms of each patient, and the daily dose can be divided into several doses.

[0019] The present invention is further illustrated by way of the following Examples. In explaining the Examples, tentative names such as "XO-TT53" are used.

Example 1

1. Synthesis of pyrazole derivatives

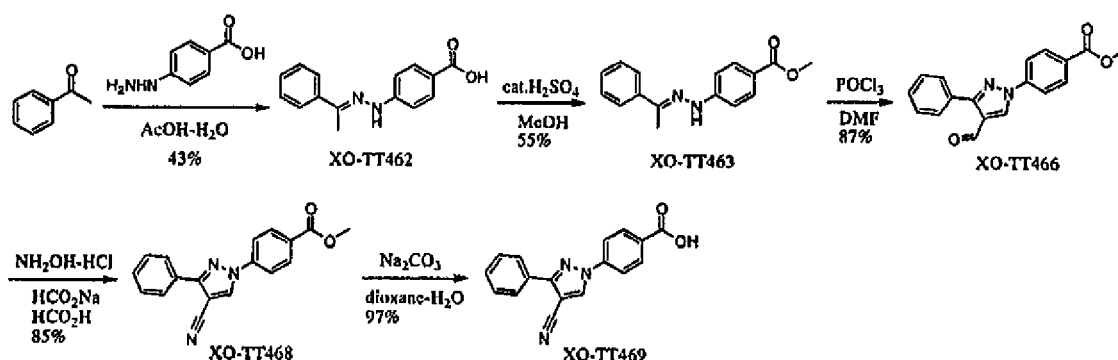
[0020] A hydrazone, XO-TT462, was prepared by condensation reaction of acetophenone as a starting material and

4-hydrazinobenzoic acid. And then, after XO-TT462 was converted into the methyl ester, XO-TT466 was prepared by cyclization by Vilsmeier reaction and formylation. Finally, the end objective XO-TT469 was prepared by cyanation followed by ester hydrolysis in 17% total yields over 5 steps (the following scheme).

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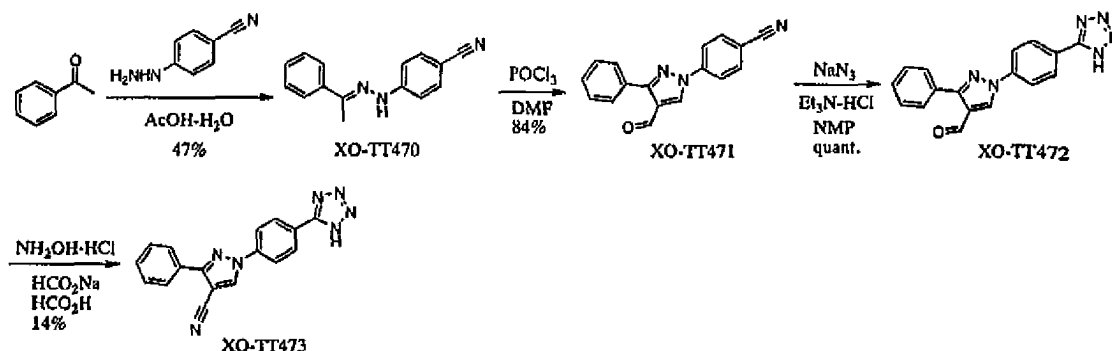


[0021] A compound wherein the carboxylic acid of XO-TT469 was converted by a tetrazole group was synthesized. The synthesis was basically the same as that for the above XO-TT466. However, in the last cyanation of XO-TT472, the reaction was conducted without protecting the tetrazole group and XO-TT473 was able to be prepared in a low yield (the following scheme).

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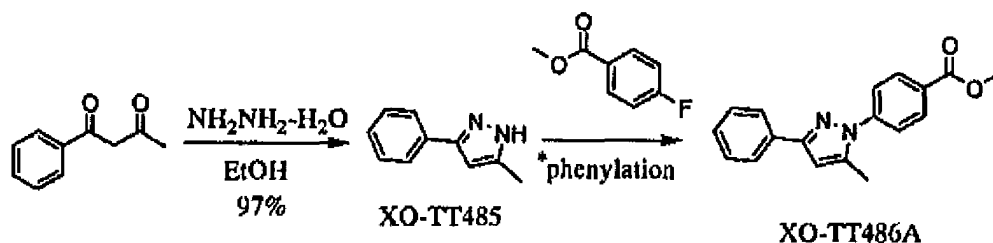
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[0022] A compound wherein a methyl group was introduced into the 5-position of the pyrazole ring of XO-TT469 was synthesized. A pyrazole, XO-TT485, was prepared by condensation reaction of 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione and hydrazine. And a 4-phenylcarboxylic acid unit was introduced (the following scheme).

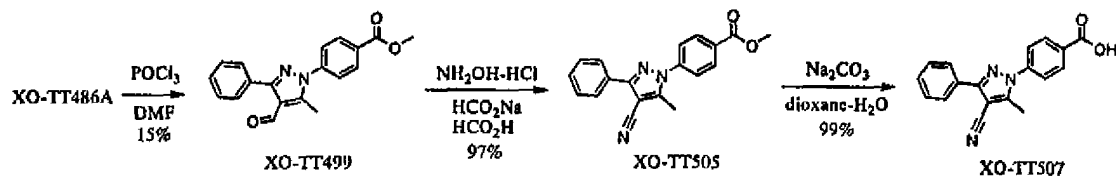
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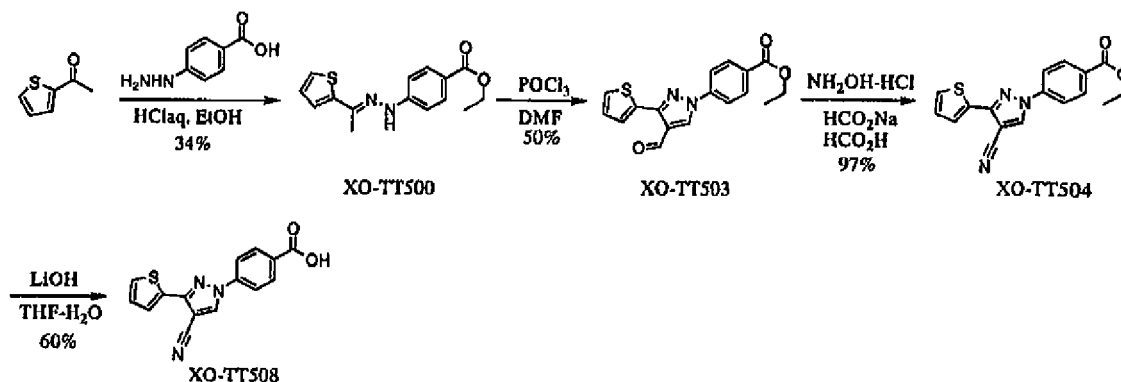


[0023] Formylation of XO-TT486A was conducted to give XO-TT499, and the end objective XO-TT507 was able to be prepared through two additional steps (the following scheme).

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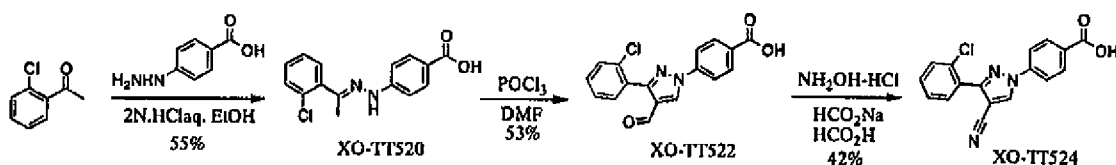


10 **[0024]** A derivative wherein the terminal benzene of XO-TT469 was converted into thiophene was synthesized. First, XO-TT500 was prepared by condensation reaction of 2-acetylthiophene and 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid with ethyl esterification. And the end objective XO-TT508 was prepared in the usual way (the following scheme).

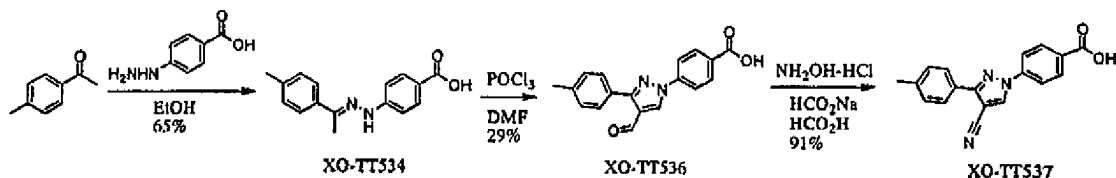


2. Shortening of XO-TT469-type synthetic method

30 **[0025]** An objective carboxylic hydrazone, XO-TT520, was prepared by condensation reaction of 2'-chloroacetophenone and 4-phenylcarboxylic acid unit under a condition of 2mol/L hydrochloric acid : ethanol = 1 : 5. And Vilsmeier reaction was conducted without protecting the carboxylic acid. As a result, XO-TT522 wherein a pyrazole ring was formed and formylated was able to be prepared. And the end objective XO-TT524 was able to be prepared by cyanation (the following scheme).



45 **[0026]** An objective carboxylic hydrazone, XO-TT534, was able to be prepared by allowing 4'-methylacetophenone to react in only ethanol as a solvent. And then the end objective XO-TT537 was prepared in the usual way (the following scheme).



55 **[0027]** The above synthesis 1 is further illustrated in detail as follows.

XO-TT-462

[0028] To acetophenone (1.00 g, 8.32 mmol) were added acetic acid (20 mL) and water (2 mL), and to the mixture stirred was added 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1.27 g, 8.32 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 100°C for 21 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water (200 mL), and the solid precipitated by stirring the mixture was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo at 80°C to give XO-TT462 as a brown solid (900 mg, 43% yield).

XO-TT463

[0029] XO-TT462 (800 mg, 3.15 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (100 mL), and to the solution was added concentrated sulfuric acid (1 mL) and the mixture was heated for reflux for 30 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane : ethyl acetate = 5 : 1 - 3 : 1) to give XO-TT463 as a pale yellow solid (465 mg, 55% yield).

XO-TT466

[0030] A mixture of phosphorus oxychloride (0.400 mL) and dimethylformamide (3mL) was stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere at 0°C for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added XO-TT463 (460 mg, 1.72 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water (200 mL), and the solid precipitated by stirring the mixture was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo at 80°C to give XO-TT466 as a pale yellow solid (456 mg, 87% yield).

XO-TT468

[0031] To XO-TT466 (400 mg, 1.31 mmol) were added formic acid (5.0 mL), sodium formate (177 mg, 2.61 mmol) and hydroxyamine hydrochloride (109 mg, 1.57 mmol), and the mixture was heated for reflux under a nitrogen atmosphere for 45 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added water (150 mL), and the mixture was stirred and extracted with ethyl acetate (200 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane : ethyl acetate = 5 : 1 to 3 : 1) to give XO-TT468 as a pale yellow solid (338 mg, 85% yield).

XO-TT469

[0032] XO-TT468 (330 mg, 1.09 mmol) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (20 mL), and to the solution were added sodium carbonate (577 mg, 5.45 mmol) and water (5 mL). The mixture was stirred at 80°C. To the reaction mixture were added water (150 mL), 2mol/L hydrochloric acid (30 mL), and the mixture was stirred. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo to give XO-TT469 as a white solid (306 mg, 97% yield).

XO-TT485

[0033] 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione (2.00g, 12.3 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol, and to the solution was added hydrazine monohydrate (1.80 mL, 37.0 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 3 hours. After about 80% of ethanol in the reaction solution was removed under reduced pressure, water (200 mL) was added to the residue. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo at 80°C to give XO-TT485 as a white solid (1.88 g, 97% yield).

XO-TT486A

[0034] XO-TT485 (300 mg, 1.90 mmol) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (10 mL), and to the solution were added 40% potassium fluoride-alumina (600 mg), methyl 4-fluorobenzoate (492 mL, 3.80 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (100 mg, 0.380 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 120°C for 2 days. To the reaction mixture was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane : ethyl acetate = 10 : 1 to 5 : 1) to give XO-TT486A as a white solid (64.9 mg, 12% yield).

XO-TT500

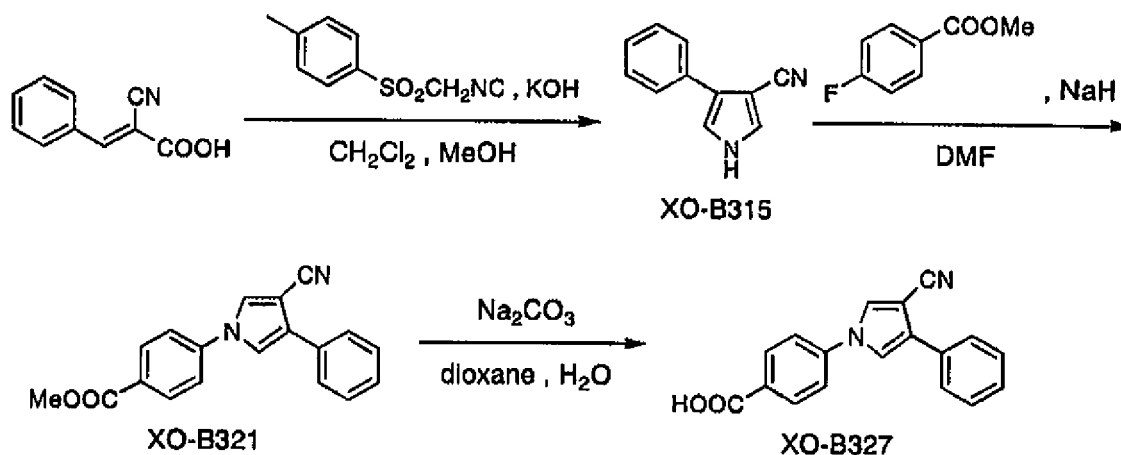
[0035] 2-acetylthiophene (1.00 g, 7.93 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (30 mL), and to the solution were added 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1.21 g, 7.93 mmol) and 5 mol/L hydrochloric acid (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at 100°C for

23 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water (200 mL), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (200 mL). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give XO-TT500 as a pale yellow solid (781 mg, 34% yield).

Example 2

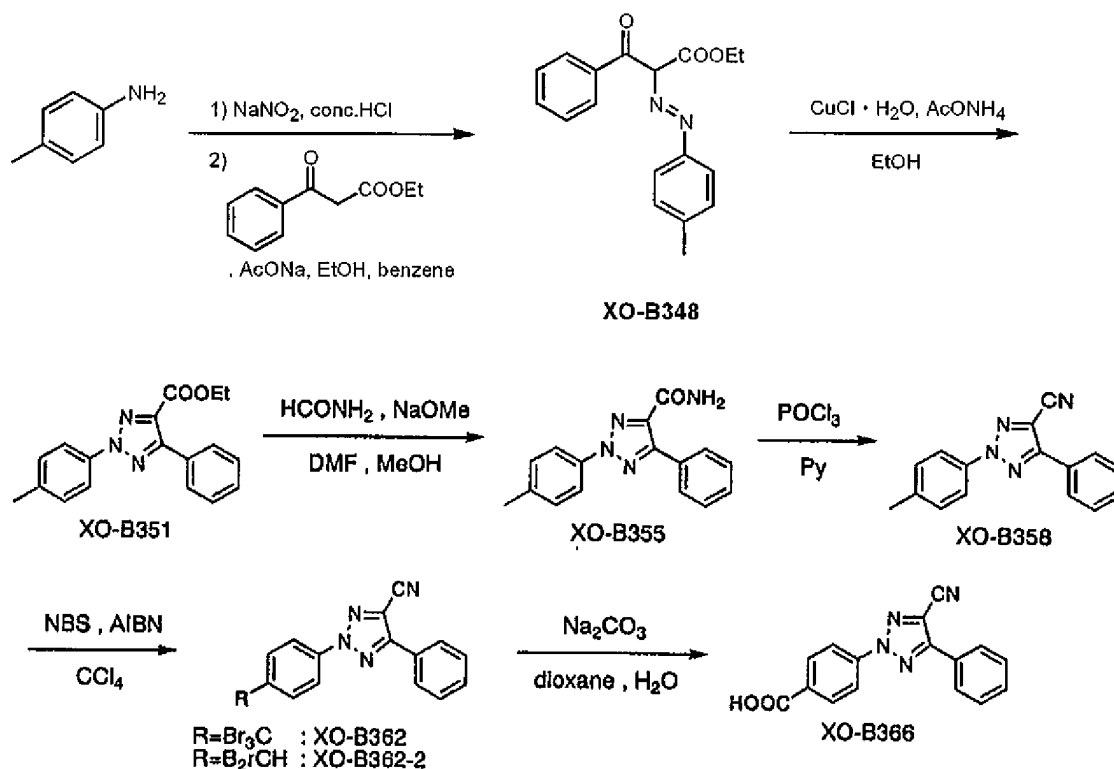
1. Synthesis of XO-B327

[0036] After a pyrrole compound, XO-B315, was prepared by allowing α -cyanocinnamic acid to react with tosylmethyl-isocyanide (88% yield), XO-B321 was prepared by coupling reaction of methyl 4-fluorobenzoate and XO-B315 (41% yield). And then, the end objective XO-B327 was synthesized by ester hydrolysis (94% yield, the following scheme).



2. Synthesis of XO-B366

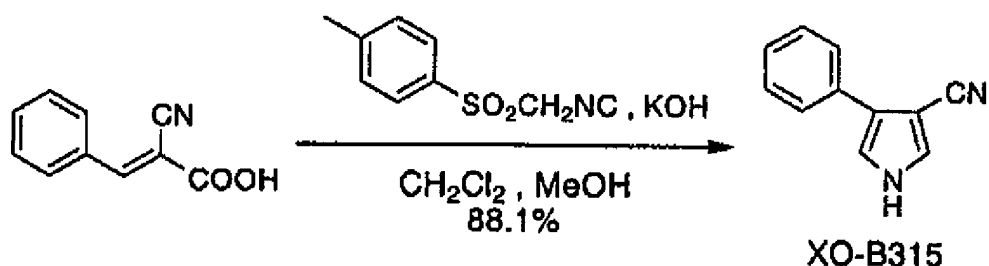
[0037] After XO-8348 was prepared by diazonating toluizine and by allowing it to react with ethyl benzoylacetate acid (quantitative yield), a triazole compound, XO-B351, was prepared using copper (I) iodide (89% yield). And then, XO-B358 was prepared by converting the ethoxycarbonyl group into amide (92% yield) and by dehydrating to convert it into a cyano group (88% yield). And then, a mixture of bromide compounds, XO-B362 (5% yield) and XO-B362-2 (8% yield), was prepared by brominating the methyl group, and the end objective XO-B366 was synthesized by direct hydrolysis (19% yield, the following scheme).



[0038] The above synthesis is further illustrated in detail as follows.

1) Synthesis of XO-B315

[0039]

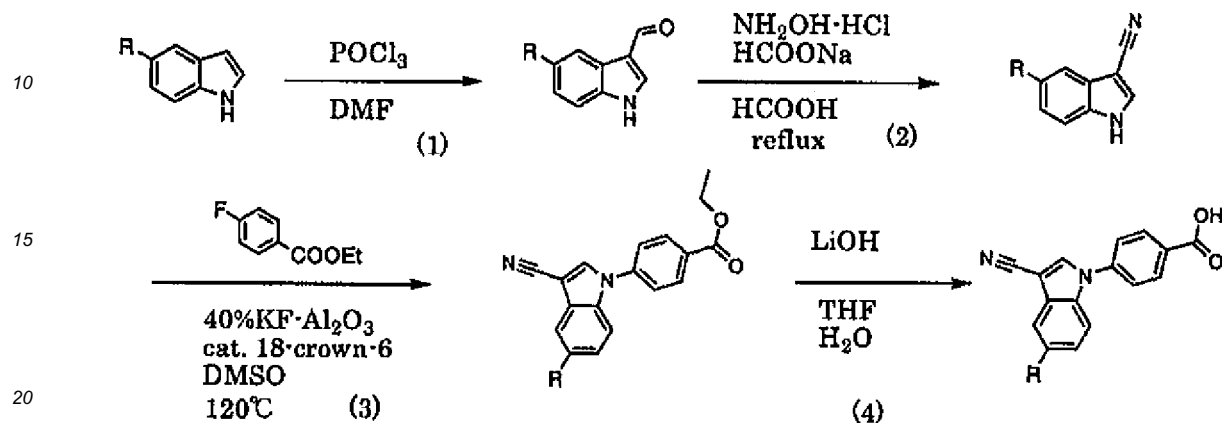


[0040] Potassium hydroxide (2.96 g, 45 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (30 mL), and the solution was cooled in ice. To the solution was added α -cyanocinnamic acid (1.73 g, 10 mmol), and the mixture was stirred under ice-cooling for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added dropwise a solution of tosylmethyl isocyanide (2.05 g, 10.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) for 17 minutes at 5°C or lower, and the mixture was further stirred for an hour under ice-cooling. To the reaction mixture was added water (10 mL) to dissolve insoluble materials, and the mixture was adjusted to pH8 by adding 10% hydrochloric acid. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and to the residue was added water (20 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The formed solid was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried under reduced pressure at 60°C to give XO-TT315 as a pale brown plate crystal (1.48 g, 88.1% yield).

Example 3

1. Synthesis of 3-cyanoindole derivatives with a terminal carboxylic acid

[0041] A basic synthetic method of a derivative with a terminal carboxylic acid is shown in the following scheme.



[0042] An objective compound was prepared by (1) formylation of 3-position of the corresponding indole using phosphorus oxychloride in the presence of dimethylformamide (Vilsmeier method), (2) cyanation by dehydrating reaction with hydroxylamine in sodium formate and formic acid, (3) coupling with ethyl 4-fluorobenzoate in the presence of potassium fluoride on alumina and 18-crown-5-ether in dimethylsulfoxide and then, (4) hydrolysis with lithium hydroxide in total 4 steps in that order. The results are shown in the following Table 1. In addition, XO-CH146 (R=H) was prepared from the third step using 3-cyanoindole purchased.

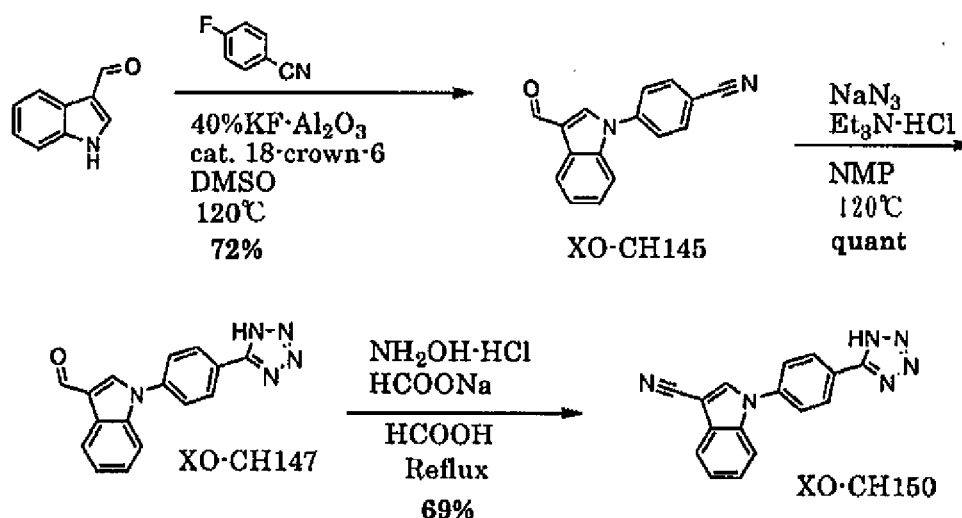
[0043]

[Table 1]

Compound Name	R	Process	Product Name	Yield %
XO-CH146	H	(3)	XO-CH144	60
		(4)	XO-CH146	81
XO-CH160	Cl	(1)	XO-CH154	97
		(2)	XO-CH156	
		(3)	XO-CH159	32 (2steps)
		(4)	XO-CH160	85
XO-CH168	F	(1)	XO-CH157	95
		(2)	XO-CH163	71
		(3)	XO-CH167	55
		(4)	XO-CH1 B8	69
XO-CH164	Me	(1)	XO-CH155	90
		(2)	XO-CH158	67
		(3)	XO-CH161	47
		(4)	XO-CH164	91

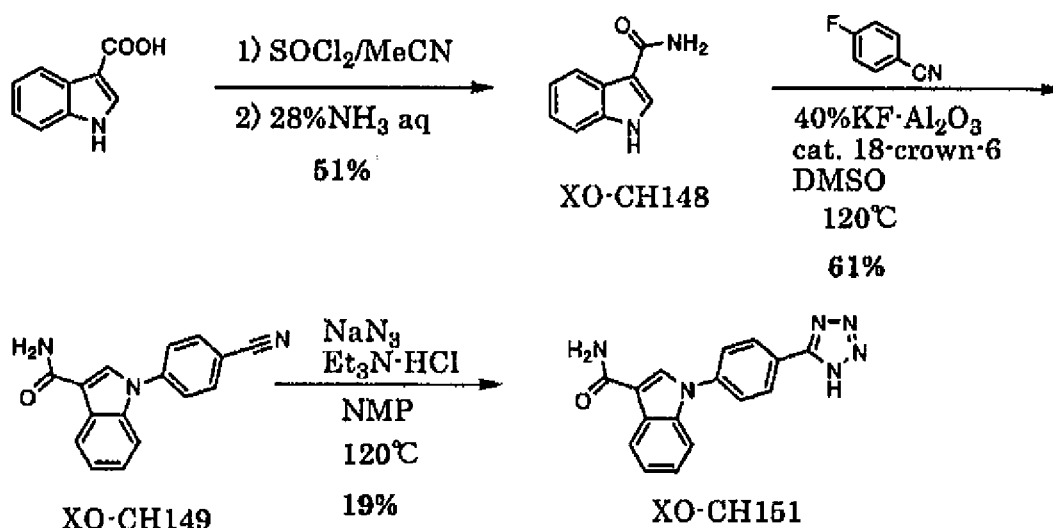
2. Synthesis of XO-CH150

[0044] XO-CH145 was prepared by coupling of indole-3-carbaldehyde and 4-fluorobenzonitrile in a similar manner to the third step of the above 1. XO-CH147 was prepared by converting XO-CH145 into a tetrazole derivative using sodium azide, followed by cyanation using hydroxylamine to give XO-CH150 (the following scheme).



3. Synthesis of XO-CH151

[0045] XO-CH151 was prepared by converting indole-3-carboxylic acid into an acid chloride, amidating it with aqueous ammonia and then, converting to a tetrazole in a similar manner to that of XO-CH150 (the following scheme).



[0046] The above syntheses 1 to 3 are further illustrated in detail as follows.

1. Synthesis of XO-CH164

XO-CH155

[0047] Under an argon atmosphere, 5-methyl indole (1.04 g, 7.93 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (10 mL), and to the solution was added dropwise phosphorus oxychloride (2 mL) under ice-cooling, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. To the reaction mixture was added dropwise an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5 g/15 mL) under ice-cooling, and the mixture was heated for reflux for an hour. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH2 to 3 with concentrated hydrochloric acid under ice-cooling, and then, the solid was collected by filtration and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH155 as a pale pink solid (1.13 g, 90% yield).

XO-CH158

[0048] XO-CH155 (0.600 g, 3.77 mmol) was dissolved in formic acid (6 mL), and to the solution were added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.31 g, 4.5 mmol) and sodium formate (0.47 g, 6.9 mmol), and the mixture was heated for reflux for an hour. To the reaction mixture was added water under ice-cooling, and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. The solid was collected by filtration and dried 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH158 as a purple solid (0.397 g, 67% yield).

XO-CH161

[0049] XO-CH158 (0.387 mg, 2.48 mmol) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (20 mL), and to the solution were added ethyl 4-fluoro benzoate (0.36 mL, 2.5 mmol), 40% potassium fluoride on alumina (0.38 g) and 18-crown-6-ether (0.07 g, 0.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 120°C overnight and filtered. To the filtrate was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water (3 times) and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and dried under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (silica gel 50 g, ethyl acetate/hexane = 1/6) to give XO-CH161 as a white solid (0.186 g, 25% yield). In addition, the fraction containing highly-polar components obtained through the column chromatography was recrystallized with ethyl acetate / hexane to give XO-CH161 as a white solid additionally (0.165 g, 22% yield).

XO-CH164

[0050] XO-CH161 (0.186 g, 0.611 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL), and to the solution was added a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.042 g, 0.99 mmol) in water (5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 6 hours at room temperature. In an ice-water bath, to the reaction mixture was added water and adjusted to pH1 with 2 mol/L hydrochloric acid. The solid was collected by filtration and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH164 as a white solid (0.154 g, 91% yield).

2. Synthesis of XO-CH146

XO-CH144

[0051] XO-CH144 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH161 as a pale brown solid (0.123 g, 60% yield).

XO-CH146

[0052] XO-CH146 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH164 as a white solid (0.082 g, 81% yield).

3. Synthesis of XO-CH160

XO-CH154

[0053] XO-CH154 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH155 as a pale yellow solid (2.34 g, 97% yield).

XO-CH156

[0054] XO-CH156 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH158 as a green-gray solid (0.96 g).

XO-CH159

[0055] XO-CH159 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH161 as a white crystal (0.57 g, 32% yield (in 2 steps)).

XO-CH160

[0056] XO-CH160 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH164 as a white solid (0.453 g, 85% yield).

4. Synthesis of XO-CH168

XO-CH157

5 **[0057]** XO-CH157 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH155 as a pale yellow solid (2.30 g, 95% yield).

XO-CH163

10 **[0058]** XO-CH163 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH158 as a green-brown solid (0.354 g, 71% yield).

XO-CH167

[0059] XO-CH167 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH161 as a pale yellow solid (0.373 g, 55% yield).

15 XO-CH168

[0060] XO-CH168 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH164 as a pale yellow solid (0.235 g, 69% yield).

5. Synthesis of XO-CH150

20

XO-CH145

[0061] XO-CH145 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH161 as a pale brown crystal (0.608 g, 72% yield).

25 XO-CH147

[0062] XO-CH145 (0.200 g, 0.811 mmol) was dissolved in 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (6 mL), and to the solution were added sodium azide (0.17 g, 2.6 mmol) and triethylamine hydrochloride (0.23 g, 1.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 14 hours at 120°C. To the reaction mixture was added water, and the mixture was adjusted to pH3 with 2mol/L hydrochloric acid in an ice-water bath, and stirred for 30 minutes. The solid was collected by filtration and dried under reduced pressure at 60°C to give XO-CH147 as a brown solid (0.248 g, quantitative yield).

30

XO-CH150

35 **[0063]** XO-CH150 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH158 as a red-brown solid (0.147 g, 69% yield).

6. Synthesis of XO-CH151

XO-CH148

40

[0064] Indole-3-carboxylic acid (0.494 g, 3.07 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (10 mL), and to the suspension were added thionyl chloride (0.27 mL, 3.7 mmol) and acetonitrile (5 mL). The mixture was stirred for an hour at 60°C, and to the reaction mixture was further added thionyl chloride (0.27 mL, 3.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred for an hour. After the solvent of the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, the residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (5 mL). To the solution was added 28% aqueous ammonia (2 mL) in an ice-water bath, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water (twice) and brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and dried under reduced pressure to give XO-CH148 as a pale yellow solid (0.252 g, 51% yield).

45

50 XO-CH149

[0065] XO-CH149 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH161 as a pale yellow crystal (0.102 g, 61% yield).

XO-CH151

55

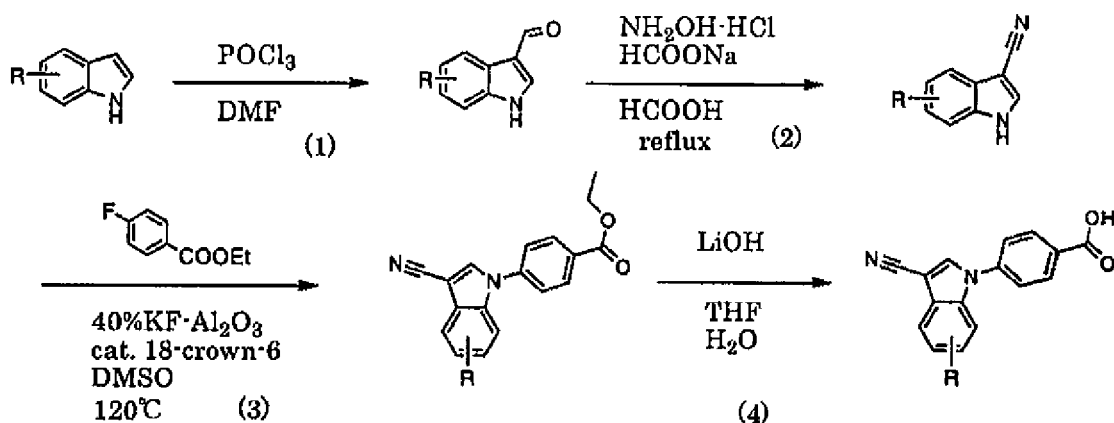
[0066] XO-CH151 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH147 as a pale yellow solid (0.018 g, 19% yield).

Example 4

1. Synthesis of indole derivatives

1) Synthesis of 3-cyanoindole derivatives

[0067]



[0068] Nine objective compounds were prepared by (1) formylation of 3-position of the corresponding indole using phosphorus oxychloride in the presence of dimethylformamide (Vilsmeier method), (2) cyanation by dehydrating reaction with hydroxylamine in sodium formate and formic acid, (3) coupling with ethyl 4-fluorobenzoate in the presence of potassium fluoride on alumina and 18-crown-6-ether in dimethyl sulfoxide and then, (4) hydrolysis with lithium hydroxide in total 4 steps in that order (the following Table 2). In addition, XO-CH172 and XO-CH183 (R is a 2-methyl group or a 5-methoxy group, respectively) were prepared from the step (2) using the corresponding aldehydes purchased.

[0069]

[Table 2]

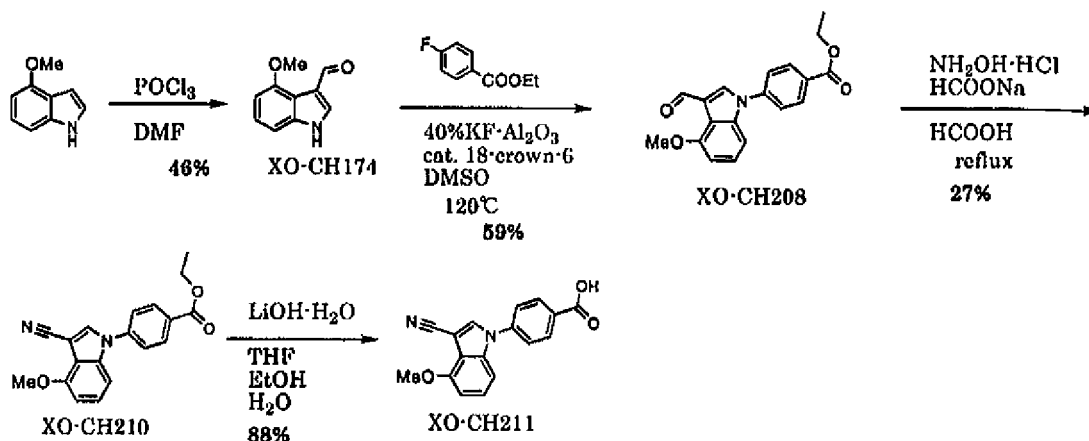
Compound	R	Process	Product	Yield %
XO-CH172	2-Methyl	(2)	XO-CH169	74
		(3)	XO-CH170	
		(4)	XO-CH172	12(2steps)
XO-CW201	4-Chloro	(1)	XO-CH184	quant.
		(2)	XO-CH189	75
		(3)	XO-CH195	32
		(4)	XO-CH201	96
XO-CH183	5-Methoxy	(2)	XO-CH171	69
		(3)	XO-CH173	75
		(4)	XO-CH183	79
XO-CH199	5,6-Methylenedioxy	(1)	XO-CH178	92
		(2)	XO-CH179	87
		(3)	XO-CH190	52
		(4)	XO-CH199	86
XO-CH200	6-Methyl	(1)	XO-CH180	94
		(2)	XO-CH186	76
		(3)	XO-CH192	60
		(4)	XO-CH200	96

(continued)

Compound	R	Process	Product	Yield %
XO-CH207	6-Methoxy	(1)	XO-CH187	92
		(2)	XO-CH193	77
		(3)	XO-CH203	53
		(4)	XO-CH207	92
XO-CH209	6-Chloro	(1)	XO-CH182	99
		(2)	XO-CH188	88
		(3)	XO-CH194	89
		(4)	XO-CH209	74
XO-CH206	6-Trifluoromethyl	(1)	XO-CH185	92
		(2)	XO-CH191	82
		(3)	XO-CH202	53
		(4)	XO-CH206	88
XO-CH205	7-Methyl	(1)	XO-CH175	95
		(2)	XO-CH176	78
		(3)	XO-CH196	10
		(4)	XO-CH205	87

2) Synthesis of XO-CH211

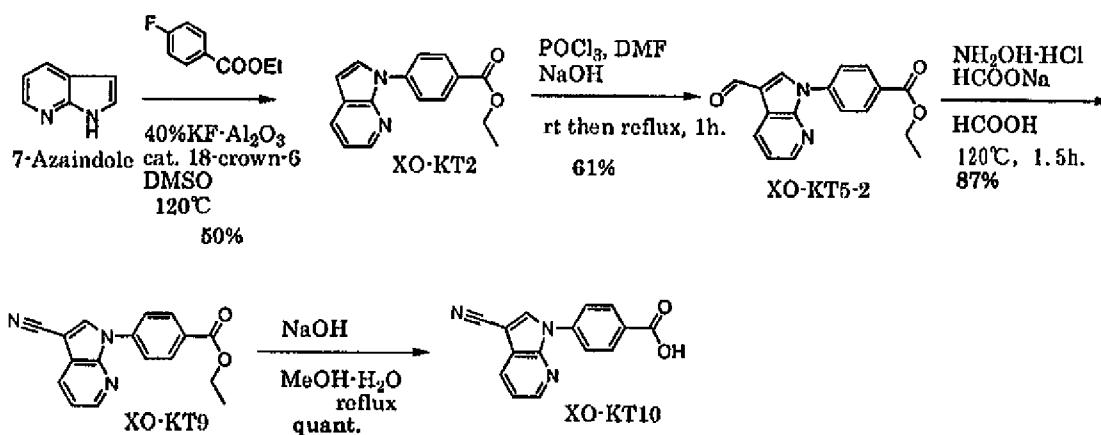
[0070] An objective compound (XO-CH210) was prepared by cyanation of XO-CH208 that was prepared by formylation and coupling reaction. And then, XO-CH210 was hydrolyzed to give an objective compound (XO-CH211)(the following scheme).



2. Synthesis of 7-azaindole derivatives

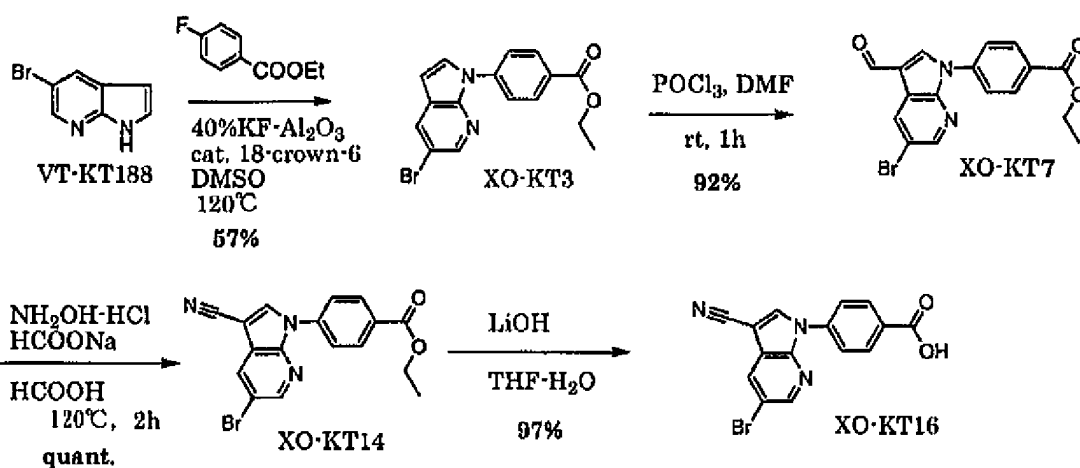
1) Synthesis of XO-KT10

[0071] XO-KT2 was prepared by coupling reaction with ethyl 4-fluorobenzoate. XO-KT5-2 was prepared by using phosphorus oxychloride with XO-KT2. Subsequently, an aldehyde of XO-KT5-2 was cyanated in the usual way, followed by hydrolysis to give XO-KT10 (the following scheme).



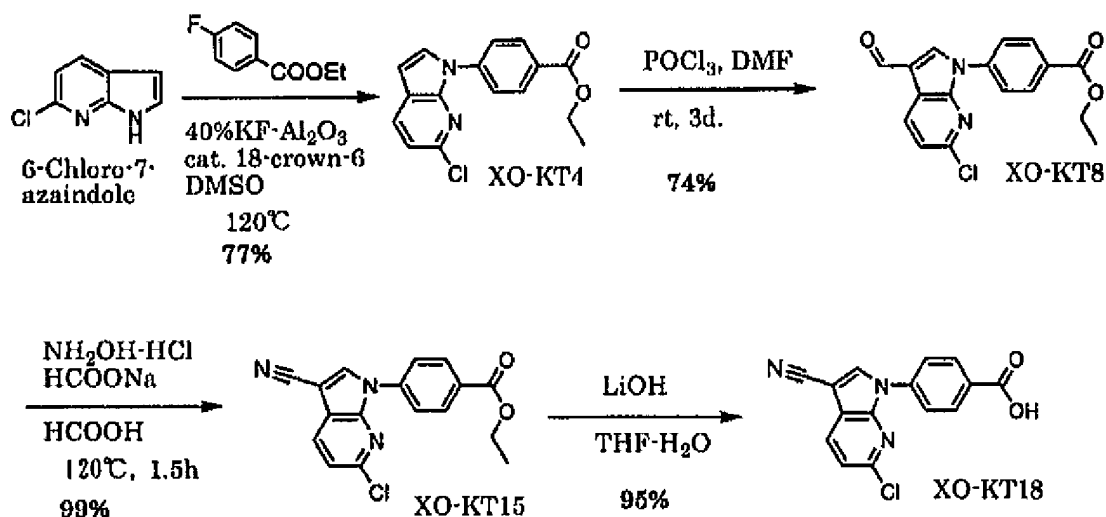
2) Synthesis of XO-KT16

[0072] A 5-bromo derivative of XO-KT10 was prepared from 5-bromo-7-azaindole in reference to the synthetic method as described in the above (1) (the following scheme).



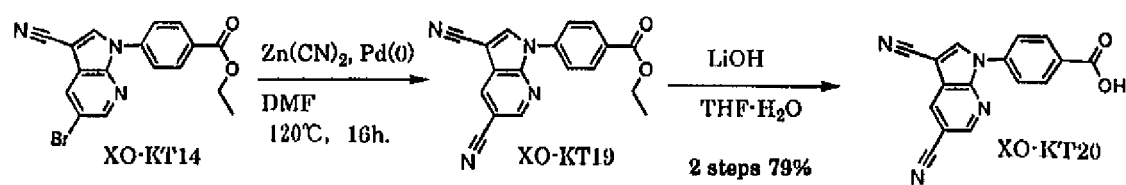
3) Synthesis of XO-KT18

[0073] Similarly, a 6-chloro derivative of XO-KT10 was prepared from 6-chloro-7-azaindole (the following scheme).



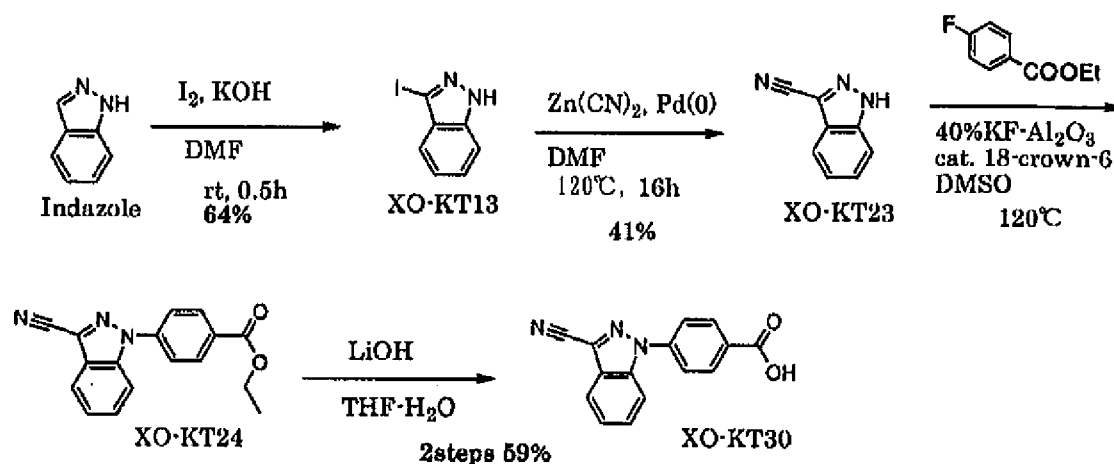
4) Synthesis of XO-KT20

[0074] A 5-cyano derivative (XO-KT20) was prepared by cyanation of XO-KT14 using zinc cyanide, followed by hydrolysis (the following scheme).



3. Synthesis of indazole derivatives

[0075] An iodine was introduced at 3-position of an indazole ring (the following scheme). An objective compound, XO-KT30, was prepared by converting the iodine into a cyano group using zinc cyanide, followed by coupling in the usual way, and finally by hydrolysis.



[0076] The above syntheses 1 to 3 are further illustrated in detail as follows.

1) Synthesis of XO-CH200

XO-CH180

[0077] Under an argon atmosphere, 6-methylindole (1.004 g, 7.62 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (10 mL), and to the solution was added phosphorus oxychloride (2 mL) under ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. To the reaction mixture was added dropwise an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5g/15mL) under ice-cooling. The mixture was heated for reflux for 1.5 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water under ice-cooling, and the mixture was adjusted to pH3 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The solid was collected by filtration and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH180 as a pale brown solid (1.14 g, 94% yield).

XO-CH186

[0078] XO-CH180 (1.14g, 7.16 mmol) was dissolved in formic acid (11 mL), to the solution were added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.63 g, 9.1 mmol) and sodium formate (0.90 g, 13 mmol). The mixture was heated for reflux for an hour. To the reaction mixture was added water under ice-cooling, and the mixture was stirred for a while. The solid was collected by filtration and dried 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH186 as a red-black solid (0.85 g, 76% yield).

XO-CH192

[0079] XO-CH186 (0.502 mg, 3.21 mmol) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (25 mL), and to the solution were added ethyl 4-fluoro benzoate (0.47 mL, 3.2 mmol), 40% potassium fluoride on alumina (0.48g) and 18-crown-6-ether (0.10 g, 0.38 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 120°C for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and water was added to the filtrate. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (twice). The organic layer was washed with water (twice) and brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and dried under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (silica gel 50 g, chloroform) to give XO-CH192 as a pale orange solid (0.589 g, 60% yield).

XO-CH200

[0080] XO-CH192 (0.298 g, 0.978 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, and to the solution were added an aqueous solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.0702 g, 1.67 mmol) and ethanol. The mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. In an ice-water bath, to the reaction mixture was added water, and the mixture was adjusted to pH1 with 2mol/L hydrochloric acid. The solid was corrected by filtration and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-CH200 as a pale pink solid (0.260 g, 96% yield).

2) Synthesis of XO-CH172

XO-CH169

[0081] XO-CH169 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a black-brown solid (1.45 g, 74% yield).

XO-CH170

[0082] XO-CH170 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow solid.

XO-CH172

[0083] XO-CH172 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a pale yellow solid (0.107 g, 74% yield).

3) Synthesis of XO-CH201

XO-CH184

[0084] XO-CH184 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a pale orange solid (1.20 g, quantitative yield).

XO-CH189

[0085] XO-CH189 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a green-brown solid (0.805 g, 75% yield).

5 XO-CH195

[0086] XO-CH195 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow-green solid (0.304 g, 32% yield).

10 XO-CH201

[0087] XO-CH201 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a pale yellow solid (0.261 g, 96% yield).

4) Synthesis of XO-CH183

15 XO-CH171

[0088] XO-CH171 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a black-brown solid (0.790 g, 69% yield).

20 XO-CH173

[0089] XO-CH173 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a white solid (0.689 g, 75% yield).

XO-CH183

25 **[0090]** XO-CH183 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a white crystal (0.496 g, 79% yield).

5) Synthesis of XO-CH199

30 XO-CH178

[0091] XO-CH178 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a pale brown solid (1.22 g, 92% yield).

XO-CH179

35 **[0092]** XO-CH179 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a black-brown solid (1.05 g, 87% yield).

XO-CH190

40 **[0093]** XO-CH190 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a white solid (0.468 g, 52% yield).

XO-CH199

45 **[0094]** XO-CH199 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a white solid (0.234 g, 86% yield).

6) Synthesis of XO-CH207

XO-CH187

50 **[0095]** XO-CH187 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a brown solid (1.22 g, 92% yield).

XO-CH193

55 **[0096]** XO-CH193 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a green-brown solid (0.413 g, 77% yield).

XO-CH203

[0097] XO-CH203 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow solid (0.410 g, 53% yield).

XO-CH207

[0098] XO-CH207 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a pale yellow solid (0.346 g, 92% yield).

5 7) Synthesis of XO-CH209

XO-CH182

10 [0099] XO-CH182 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a pale yellow solid (1.20 g, 99% yield).

XO-CH188

[0100] XO-CH188 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a pale green solid (1.03 g, 88% yield).

15 XO-CH194

[0101] XO-CH194 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow solid (0.810 g, 89% yield).

XO-CH209

20 [0102] XO-CH209 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a white crystal (0.206 g, 74% yield).

8) Synthesis of XO-CH206

25 XO-CH185

[0103] XO-CH185 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a pale yellow solid (0.268 g, 92% yield).

XO-CH191

30 [0104] XO-CH191 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a pale blue-green solid (0.213 g, 82% yield).

XO-CH202

35 [0105] XO-CH202 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow solid (0.191 g, 53% yield).

XO-CH206

40 [0106] XO-CH206 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a pale yellow solid (0.155 g, 88% yield).

9) Synthesis of XO-CH205

XO-CH175

45 [0107] XO-CH175 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a yellow solid (1.15 g, 95% yield).

XO-CH176

50 [0108] XO-CH176 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a black-brown solid (0.762 g, 78% yield).

XO-CH196

[0109] XO-CH196 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a pale yellow solid (0.095 g, 10% yield).

55 XO-CH205

[0110] XO-CH205 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a white solid (0.075 g, 87% yield).

10) Synthesis of XO-CH211

XO-CH174

[0111] XO-CH174 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH180 as a pale pink solid (0.549 g, 46% yield).

XO-CH208

[0112] XO-CH208 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 as a yellow solid (0.598 g, 59% yield).

XO-CH210

[0113] XO-CH210 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 as a pale yellow solid (0.162 g, 27% yield).

XO-CH211

[0114] XO-CH211 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 as a pale yellow solid (0.130 g, 88% yield).

11) Synthesis of XO-KT10

XO-KT2

[0115] XO-KT2 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 (1.32 g, 50% yield).

XO-KT5-2

[0116] XO-KT2 (560 mg, 2.1 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (4.3 mL), and to the solution was added phosphorus oxychloride (0.8 mL). The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. After the reaction, to the reaction mixture was added an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.7 g/8 mL), and the mixture was heated for reflux for an hour. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and extracted with ethyl acetate and water added. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane : methanol = 5 : 1) to give XO-KT5-2 (374mg, 61% yield).

XO-KT9

[0117] XO-KT9 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 (0.354 g, 87% yield).

XO-KT10

[0118] XO-KT2 (266mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of methanol (4 mL) and water (4 mL), and to the solution was added sodium hydroxide (80mg). The mixture was heated for reflux for 0.5 hour. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and acetic acid (0.5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed and dried to give XO-KT6 (230mg, 97% yield).

12) Synthesis of XO-KT16

XO-KT3

[0119] XO-KT3 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 (57% yield).

XO-KT7

[0120] XO-KT3 (3.45 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (30.5 mL), and to the solution was added phosphorus oxychloride (3.8mL). The mixture was stirred for 72 hours at room temperature. After the reaction, to the reaction mixture were added an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (12.9g/38mL) slowly and then water (200 mL). The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed and dried to give XO-KT7 (3.42 g, 92% yield).

XO-KT14

[0121] XO-KT3 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 (quantitative yield).

XO-KT16

[0122] XO-KT16 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 (0.333 g, 97% yield).

13) Synthesis of XO-KT18

XO-KT4

[0123] XO-KT4 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH192 (77% yield).

XO-KT8

[0124] XO-KT8 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-KT7 (74% yield).

XO-KT15

[0125] XO-KT15 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH186 (99% yield).

XO-KT18

[0126] XO-KT18 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 (95% yield).

14) Synthesis of XO-KT20

XO-KT19

[0127] Under an argon atmosphere, XO-KT14 (0.370 g, 1 mmol) and zinc cyanide (0.235 g, 2 mmol) were dissolved in dimethylformamide (12 mL), and to the solution was added tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (0.166g, 0.1mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 120°C overnight. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and water added. The extract was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane to give XO-KT19 (0.281 g, 89%).

XO-KT20

[0128] XO-KT20 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 (79% yield).

15) Synthesis of XO-KT30

XO-KT13

[0129] Indazole (1.18 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (6 mL), and to the solution were added iodine (2.8 g, 11 mmol) and potassium hydroxide (2.8 g, 50 mmol), and the mixture was allowed to react for 0.5 hour at room temperature. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and water added. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane to give XO-KT13 (1.55 g, 64% yield).

XO-KT23

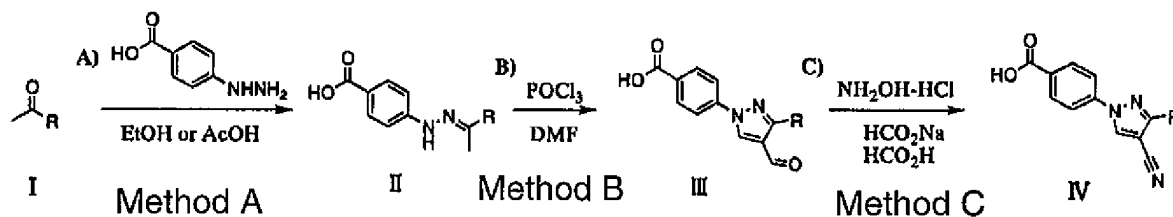
[0130] XO-KT23 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-KT19 (41% yield).

XO-KT30

[0131] XO-KT24 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-KT192, and then XO-KT30 was prepared in a similar manner to that of XO-CH200 (59% yield over 2 steps).

Example 5

[0132] A variety of objective derivatives were synthesized according to the following reaction scheme. The results of each synthetic step are shown in the following Table 3.

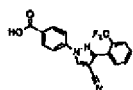
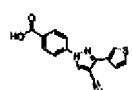
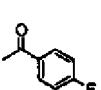
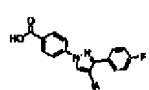
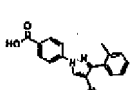
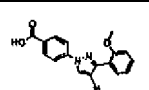


[0133]

[Table 3]

I	Method A	II	Method 6	III	Method C	IV
	solvent; EtOH 100°C. 46h. 67% yield	XO-TT538	r.t., 21h. 57% yield	XO-TT539	80°C, 32h. 59% yield	XO-TT544
	solvent; EtOH 100°C, 21h. 77% yield	XO-TT540	r.t., 22h. 18% yield	XO-TT542	80°C, 23h. 90% yield	XO-TT545
	solvent; EtOH 90°C. 21h. 91% yield	XO-TT547	r.t., 110min. 23% yield	XO-TT549	80°C, 43h. 69% yield	XO-TT552
	solvent; EtOH 90°C, 23h. 93% yield	XO-TT548	r.t., 18h. 56% yield	XO-TT553	80°C, 29h. 92% yield	XO-TT554
	solvent; EtOH 90°C, 23h. 93% yield	XO-TT551	r.t., 20h. 58% yield	XO-TT555	80°C, 22h. 92% yield	XO-TT559

(continued)

I	Method A	II	Method 6	III	Method C	IV
	solvent; EtOH 80°C, 22.5h. 50% yield	XO-TT556	r.t., 18h. 16% yield	XO-TT558	80°C, 20h. 74% yield	XO-TT561 
	solvent; AcOH 90°C, 27h. 80% yield	XO-TT662	r.t., 18h. 75% yield	XO-TT567	80°C, 17h. 94% yield	XO-TT571 
	solvent; EtOH 80°C, 18h. 85% yield	XO-TT565	r.t., 18h. 53% yield	XO-TT568	80°C, 17h. 82% yield	XO-TT572 
	solvent; EtOH 80°C, 18h. 78% yield	XO-TT557 BZmixture	r.t., 14h. 36% yield	XO-TT569	80°C, 17h. 96% yield	XO-TT573 
	solvent; EtOH 80°C, 16h. 85% yield	XO-TT670 EZmixture	r.t., 17.6h. 28% yield	XO-TT570	80°C, 17h. 66% yield	XO-TT574 

[0134] The above synthesis is further illustrated in detail as follows.

XO-TT538

[0135] 4'-Methoxyacetophenone (1.00 g, 6.66 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (20 mL), and to the solution was added 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1.06 g, 6.99 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 100°C for 46 hours. To the reaction mixture was added water (250mL), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (200mL, twice). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium hydroxide, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from acetone-water to give XO-TT538 as a pale yellow solid (1.26 g, 67% yield).

XO-TT539

[0136] A mixture of phosphorus oxychloride (0.988 mL) and dimethylformamide (10 mL) was stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. To the reaction mixture was added XO-TT538 (1.00 g, 3.52 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 21 hours at room temperature. To the reaction mixture was added water (500 mL). The solid precipitated by stirring the mixture was collected by filtration and dried at 80°C in vacuo to give XO-TT539 as a white solid (646mg, 57% yield).

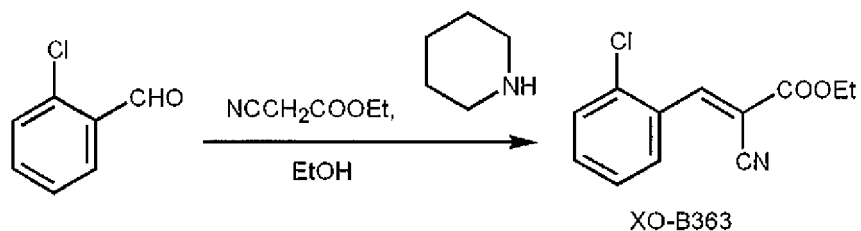
XO-TT544

[0137] To XO-TT539 (300mg, 0.932 mmol) were added formic acid (10 mL), sodium formate (126mg, 1.86 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (77.8mg, 1.12 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 32 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. To the reaction mixture was added water (100 mL). The solid precipitated by stirring the mixture was collected by filtration and recrystallized from acetone-water to give XO-TT544 as a white solid (176mg, 59% yield).

Example 6

1. Synthesis of α -cyanocinnamic acid ethyl ester derivatives

[0138] An α -cyanocinnamic acid ethyl ester derivative was synthesized using an aldehyde and cyano acetic acid ethyl ester as starting materials by Knoevenagel condensation (the following scheme). The results were shown in the following Table 4.

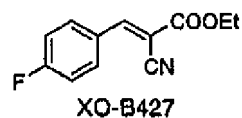
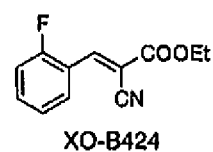
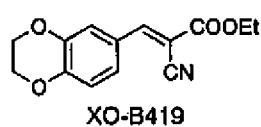
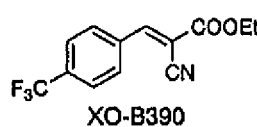
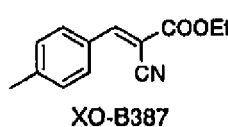
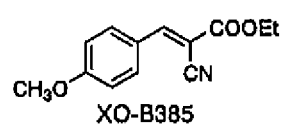
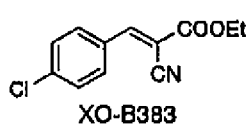
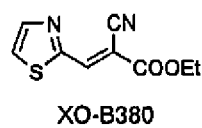
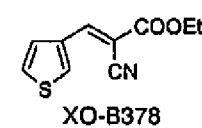
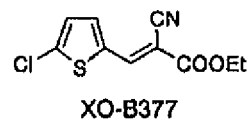
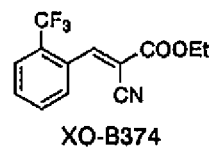
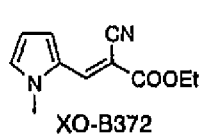
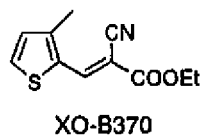
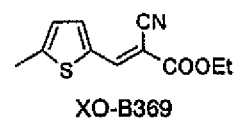
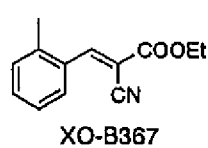
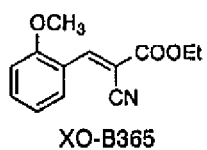
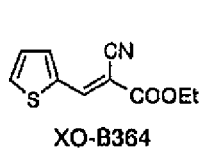


[0139]

[Table 4]

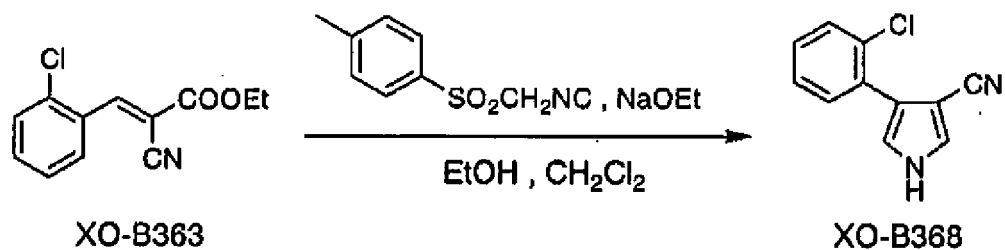
Compound	Yield
X0-B363	96.2% (4.53 g)
X0-B364	93.1% (3.85 g)
X0-B365	92.2% (4.26 g)
X0-B367	94.9% (4.08 g)
X0-B369	79.7% (3.45 g)
X0-B370	73.3% (3.24 g)
X0-B372	94.6% (3.86 g)
X0-B374	91.5% (4.92 g)
X0-B377	92.3% (4.46 g)
X0-B378	86.8% (3.60 g)
X0-B380	91.1% (2.25 g)
X0-B383	91.8% (4.33 g)
X0-8385	96.8% (4.47 g)
X0-B387	91.7% (3.94 g)
X0-B390	91.5% (4.92 g)
X0-B419	69.8% (3.52 g)
X0-B424	93.4% (4.09 g)
X0-B427	91.6% (4.01 g)

[0140] In addition, the structure of each compound name listed in Table 4 is as follows.



2. Synthesis of 3-cyanopyrrole derivatives

[0141] A 3-cyanopyrrole derivative was prepared by allowing an α -cyanocinnamic acid ethyl ester derivative to react with tosylmethyl isocyanide (the following scheme). After the reaction mixture was neutralized in work-up, the organic solvent was evaporated. The solid precipitated when adding water was collected by filtration. Recrystallization was optionally conducted. In case of XO-B376, after the extraction, the solid was purified by column chromatography and recrystallization. The results were shown in the following Table 5.

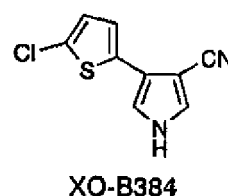
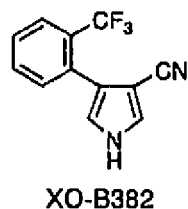
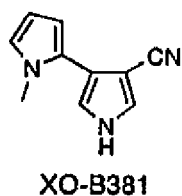
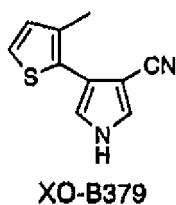
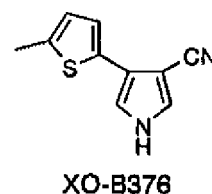
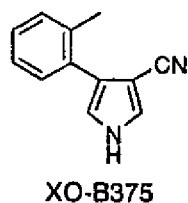
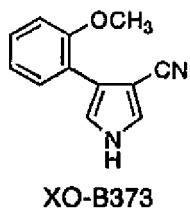
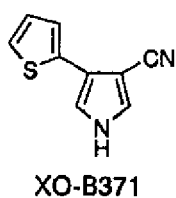


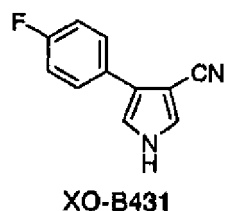
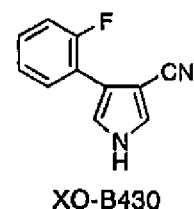
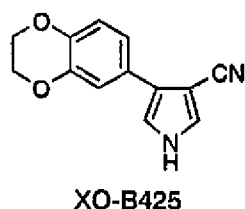
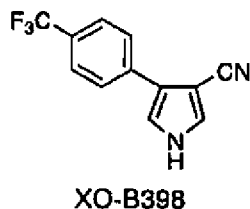
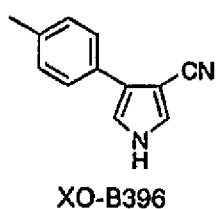
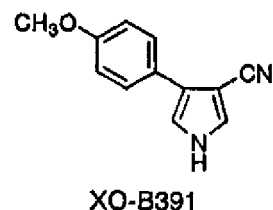
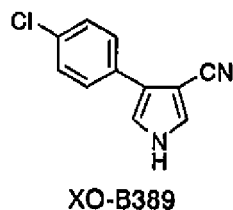
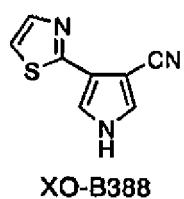
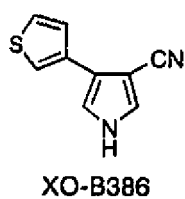
[0142]

[Table 5]

Compound	Yield
XO-B368	91.5% (1.86 g)
XO-B371	92.8% (1.62 g)
XO-B373	99.5% (1.97 g)
XO-B375	93.4% (1.70 g)
XO-B376	78.3% (1.47 g)
XO-B379	89.7% (1.69 g)
XO-B381	94.3% (1.61 g)
XO-B382	91.3% (2.15 g)
XO-B384	83.8% (1.75 g)
XO-B386	99.0% (1.72 g)
XO-B388	96.1% (1.68 g)
XO-B389	quant. (2.08 g)
XO-B391	98.9% (1.96 g)
XO-B396	quant. (1.86 g)
XO-B398	quant. (2.44 g)
XO-B425	quant. (2.28 g)
XO-B430	95.4% (1.77 g)
XO-B431	quant. (1.88 g)

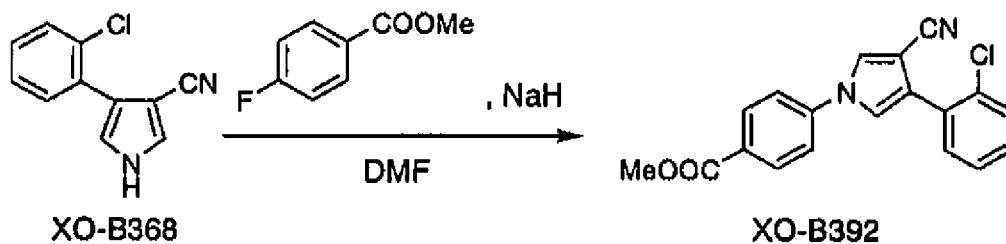
[0143] In addition, the structure of each compound name listed in Table 5 is as follows.





3. Synthesis of 4-(3-cyano-1-pyrrolyl)benzoic acid methyl ester derivatives

[0144] A 4-(3-cyano-1-pyrrolyl)benzoic acid methyl ester derivative was synthesized by coupling of a 3-cyanopyrrole derivative and a methyl 4-fluorobenzoate (the following scheme). The reaction mixture was treated with 1 mol/L hydrochloric acid, and the precipitated solid was collected by filtration and purified by recrystallization. The results were shown in Table 6.



[0145]

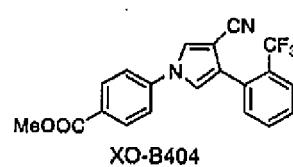
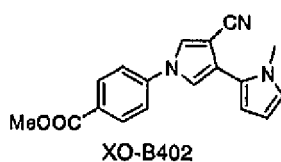
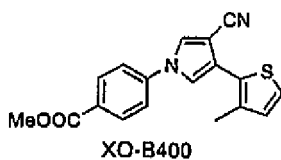
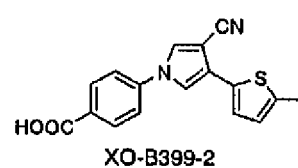
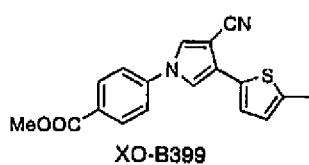
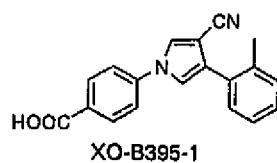
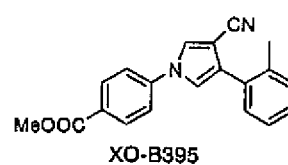
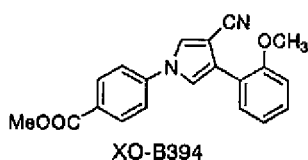
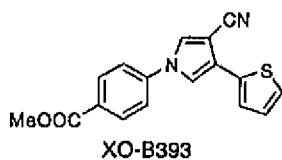
[Table 6]

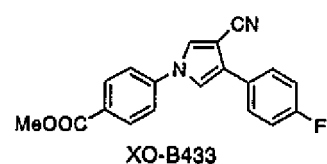
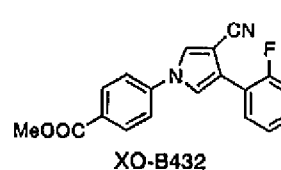
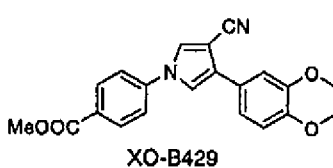
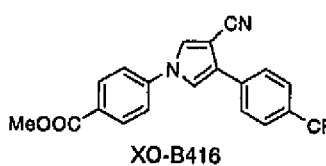
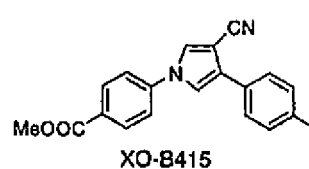
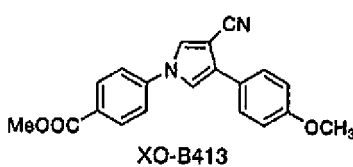
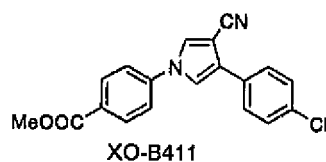
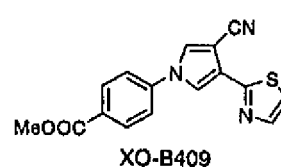
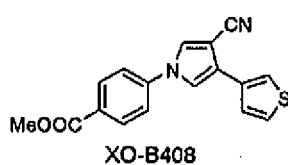
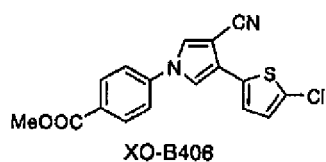
Compound	Yield
XO-B392	70.7% (1.43 g)
XO-B393	52.8% (971 mg)
XO-B394	71.9% (1.44 g)
XO-B395	57.7% (1.09 g)

(continued)

Compound	Yield
XO-B395-1	7.1% (128 mg)
XO-B399	50.9% (9857mg)
XO-B399-2	6.9% (128 mg)
XO-B400	62.4% (1.21 g)
XO-B402	60.3% (1.11 g)
XO-B404	71.0% (1.58 g)
XO-B406	70.4% (1.44 g)
XO-B408	63.9% (1.18 g)
XO-B409	67.0% (1.24 g)
XO-B411	65.1% (1.32 g)
XO-B413	73.9% (1.43 g)
XO-B415	62.1% (1.17 g)
XO-B416	52.1% (1.16 g)
XO-B429	66.6% (1.44 g)
XO-B432	70.4% (1.36 g)
XO-B433	72.9% (1.40 g)

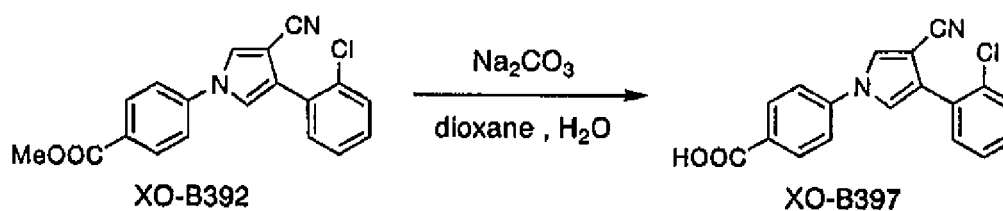
[0146] In addition, the structure of each compound name listed in Table 6 is as follows.





4. Synthesis of 4-(3-cyano-1-pyrrolyl) benzoic acid derivatives

[0147] An end objective 4-(3-cyano-1-pyrrolyl)benzoic acid derivative was prepared by hydrolysis of the ester of a 4-(3-cyano-1-pyrrolyl) benzoic acid methyl ester derivative (the following scheme). The results were shown in the following Table 7.



[0148]

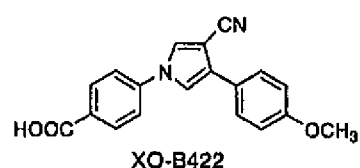
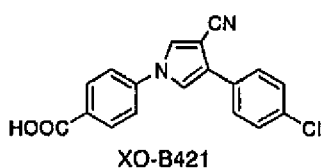
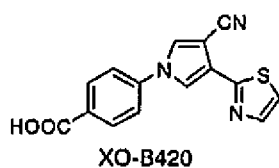
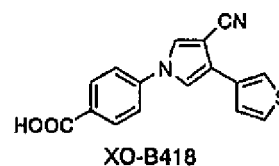
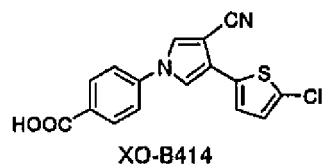
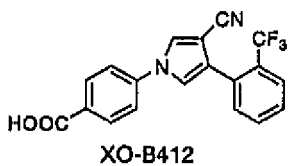
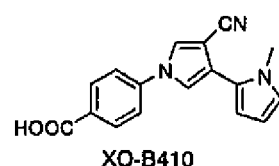
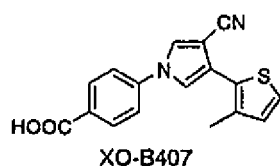
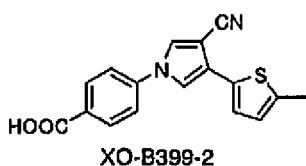
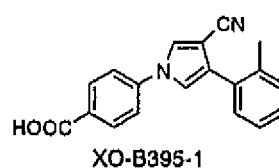
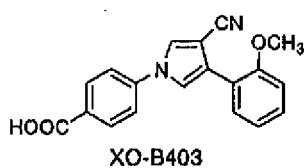
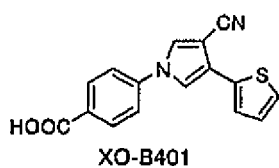
[Table 7]

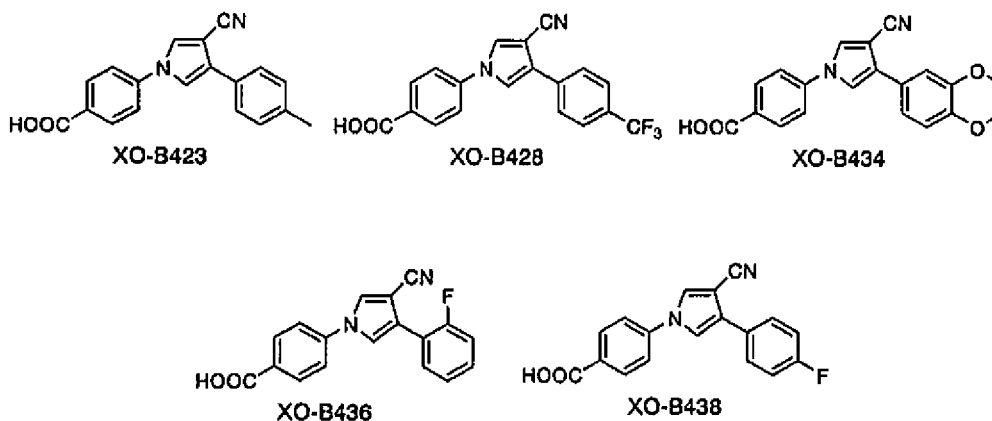
Compound	Yield
XO-B397	92.2% (595 mg)
XO-B401	96.2% (283 mg)
XO-B403	93.8% (298 mg)
XO-B395-1	97.6% (295 mg)
XO-B399-2	99.8% (307 mg)

(continued)

Compound	Yield
XO-B407	92.4% (285 mg)
XO-B410	97.5% (284 mg)
XO-B412	95.3% (339 mg)
XO-B414	95.3% (314 mg)
XO-B418	97.8% (288 mg)
XO-B420	98.3% (290 mg)
XO-B421	98.2% (317 mg)
XO-B422	98.2% (312 mg)
XO-B423	95.8% (289 mg)
XO-B428	93.0% (331 mg)
XO-B434	98.2% (340 mg)
XO-B436	94.8% (290 mg)
XO-B438	93.9% (287 mg)

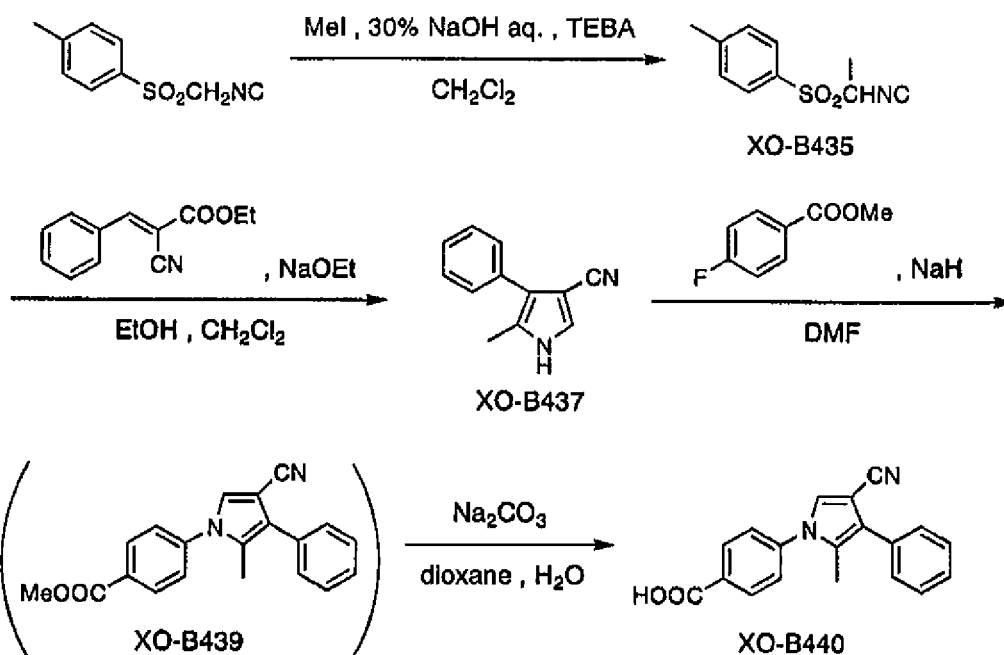
[0149] In addition, the structure of each compound name listed in Table 7 is as follows.





5. Synthesis of XO-B440

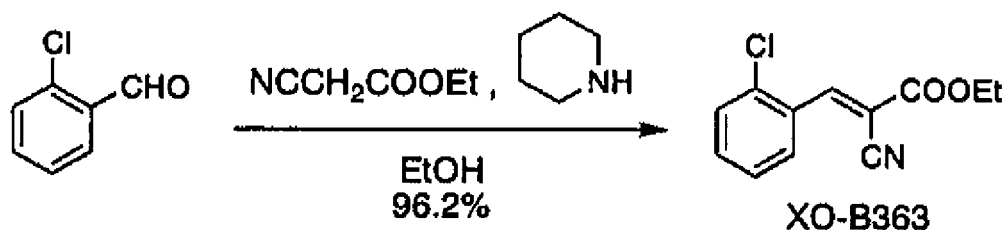
[0150] XO-B435 was prepared by methylation of tosylmethyl isocyanide (quantitative yield), and then, XO-B437 was synthesized by reaction to form a pyrrole (71% yield). Subsequently, an end objective XO-B440 was prepared by coupling with methyl 4-fluorobenzoate and hydrolysis of the ester of the resultant XO-B439 (42% yields over 2 steps, the following scheme).



[0151] The above syntheses 1 to 5 are further illustrated in detail as follows.

1) Synthesis of XO-B363

[0152]

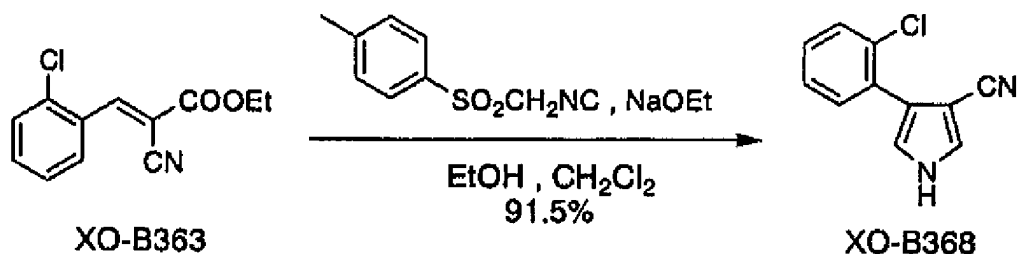


[0153] 2-Chlorobenzaldehyde (2.81 g, 20 mmol) and ethyl cyanoacetate (2.26 g, 20 mmol) were mixed with ethanol (30 mL), and to the mixture was added a few drops of piperidine. The mixture was stirred for 7 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was separated by column chromatography on silica gel (130 g, dichloromethane/hexane = 1/1) to give XO-B363 as a white needle crystal (4.53 g, 96.24% yield).

15

2) Synthesis of XO-B368

[0154]



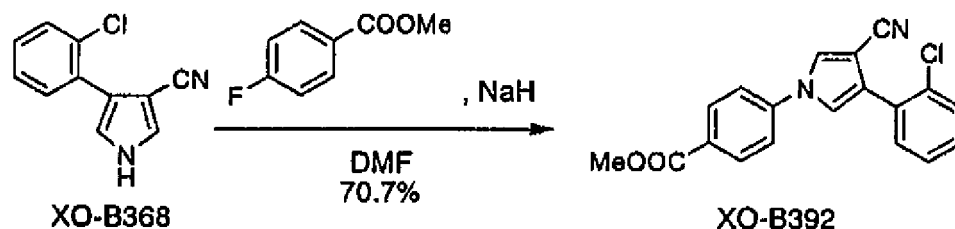
30

[0155] XO-B363 (2.36 g, 10 mmol) was suspended in ethanol (20 mL), and the suspension was ice-cooled. After a solution of sodium ethoxide in ethanol (21%wt, 4.5 mL, 12.1 mmol) was added slowly to the mixture, a solution of tosylmethyl isocyanide (2.05 g, 10.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) was added dropwise for 16 minutes at 5°C or lower. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes under ice-cooling. Insoluble materials were dissolved by adding water (10 mL) to the reaction mixture, and the solution was adjusted to pH8 by adding 10% hydrochloric acid. The organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and water (20mL) was added to the residue. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried under reduced pressure at 60°C. The obtained crude product was recrystallized from dichloromethane-hexane to give XO-B368 as a pale brown needle crystal (1.86 g, 91.51% yield).

35

3) Synthesis of XO-B392

[0156]



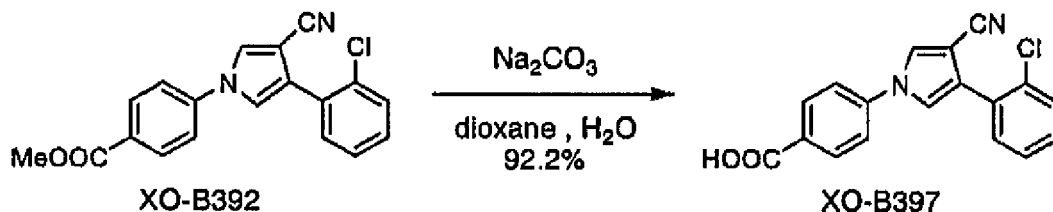
50

XO-B368 (1.22 g, 6 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (15 mL), and the solution was ice-cooled. After sodium hydride (55% in oil, 315 mg, 7.2 mmol) was added portionwise to the solution, methyl 4-fluorobenzoate (780 μL, 6 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 150°C for 2 hours under an argon atmosphere. After being cooled, the reaction mixture was poured into cooled 1mol/L hydrochloric acid (45 mL). The solid precipitated was collected by filtration,

washed with water and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give XO-B392 as a pale brown needle crystal (1.43 g, 70.7% yield).

4) Synthesis of XO-B397

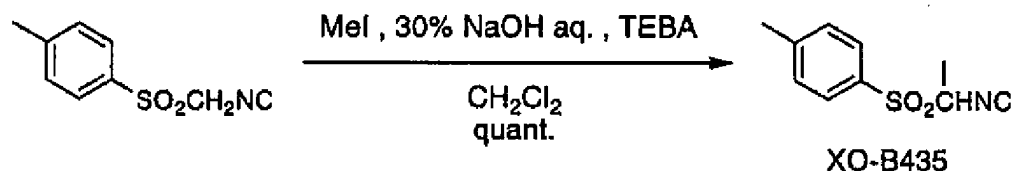
[0157]



XO-8392 (637mg, 2 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (10 mL) with heating, and to the solution were added sodium carbonate (636mg, 6mmol) and water (1 mL). After the mixture was refluxed for 14 hours, dioxane (10 mL) and water (3 mL) were added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was further stirred for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Water (30mL) was added to the residue, and the mixture was dissolved with heating. The solution was adjusted to pH2 by adding 2 mol/L hydrochloric acid. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was recrystallized from tetrahydrofuran-water and dried at 60°C under reduced pressure to give XO-B397 as a white needle crystal (595mg, 92.2% yield).

5) Synthesis of XO-B435

[0158]



Tosylmethyl isocyanide (2.93 g, 15 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL), and the solution was cooled at 0°C. To the solution were added benzyltriethylammonium chloride (683 mg, 3 mmol), methyl iodide (1.85 mL, 30 mmol) and 30% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (30 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 hours with sealed. To the reaction mixture was added water (150 mL), and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (75 mL, twice). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Since benzyltriethylammonium chloride remained, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL), and the solution was washed with water (30 mL, twice). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to give XO-B435 as brown oil (3.26 g, quantitative yield).

[0159] The following pharmacological studies were performed with the compounds synthesized as described above.

1) Xanthine oxidase inhibitory effect

[0160] Assay for inhibition of xanthine oxidase was performed in 100 µmol/L substrate concentration (final concentration), 5 mU/mL enzyme concentration (final concentration) and compounds of the present invention as test compounds which were prepared with xanthine oxidase (from buttermilk; biozyme laboratories), xanthine (Sigma) and phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). In addition, all test compounds were frozen for preservation in condition of 20 mmol/L DMSO solution and used for experiments after thawing at need. Method is following: after diluted solution of test compound was added to 90 µL of 11.1 mU/mL enzyme solution, the mixture was incubated for 10 minutes after mixing. To start reaction, 100 µL of 200 µmol/L substrate solution was added to there, 10 minutes later, the reaction was stopped by addition of 500 µL of 0.5 mol/L sulfuric acid, and then absorbance at 283 nm was measured. Final concentration of test

compound was a single concentration, 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in single well for initial screening and 6 concentrations, 10, 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 100, 10, 1 nmol/L , 100 pmol/L in duplicate for assay to calculate 50% inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) which were used for assay. Percent inhibition was calculated according to the formula described below.

$$\text{Percent inhibition (\%)} = (\text{A}-\text{B}) / (\text{A}-\text{C}) \times 100$$

In formula, A means absorbance in wells without test compound, B means absorbance in wells with test compound, C means absorbance in blank wells.

IC_{50} value was calculated from percent inhibition in each concentration by nonlinear regression method.

2) UAT1 inhibitory effect

[0161] DMEM containing 10% FBS (supplemented with 0.05% geneticin, Nissui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), HEK293 cells forced to express URAT1 (HCS (Human cell Systems), (Fuji Biomedix)), HBSS as washing buffer and HBSS substituted with Na-gluconate (NaCl in HBSS was substituted with Na-gluconate) were used for assay. $[8-^{14}\text{C}]$ uric acid (moravek) was used as an uric acid reagent and added to assay buffer at 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ as a final concentration. Compounds of the present invention were used as a test compound, 20 mmol/L stock solution of each test compound (DMSO solution) was diluted appropriately, and then the diluted test compound solution was added to assay buffer at 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ as a final concentration including 0.5% final concentration of DMSO.

[0162] To prepare assay plates, at first, cells on subculture petri dish were peeled off using treatment of 0.05% trypsin-EDTA solution, and then seeded on Biocoat Poly-D-Lysine Cellware 24well plate (BECTON DICKINSON) at a density of 2×10^5 cells/well and cultured for 2 days.

[0163] For the uptake study, at first, culture medium was removed by aspiration and cells were washed twice with HBSS (37°C), then the buffer was replaced with 1 mL of assay buffer (37°C). Cells were pre-incubated for 10 minutes. And then, the buffer was removed by aspiration and 0.5 mL of radioisotope ligand solution incubated at 37°C was added, then cells were incubated for 5 minutes. After uptake, radioisotope solution was removed by aspiration, and immediately cells were washed three times with ice-cold HBSS, followed by resolving by addition of 0.5 mL of 0.5 mol/L NaOH. Cell lysate solution was transferred to a vial or 24 well plate for Betaplate, and mixed with 0.5 mL of liquid scintillator (Optiphase 'Super Mix'; Perkin Elmer). Radioisotope activity was measured (using Betaplate 1450). As mean count in control solution not including test compound was 100%, percent inhibition was calculated by determining percent decrease in mean count in solution including test compound from mean count in control solution.

3) Blood hypouricemic effect

[0164] Effect of compound of the present invention as a test compound was studied on potassium oxonate induced hyperuricemia with male 7-week-old SD rats (Charles River Japan) and potassium oxonate (Aldrich) suspended in 1% gum arabic solution. Test compound was suspended in 0.5% CMC-Na solution, and then administered orally. Dosing was 10 mg/kg or 50 mg/kg. All volume of administered solution was 10 mL/kg. Potassium oxonate 250 mg/kg was administered to dorsal region of rats subcutaneously, 1 hour later each test compound was administered orally. For control group, only 0.5% CMC-Na solution as a vehicle was administered. At 2 hours after administration of test compounds or vehicle, blood was collected under ether anesthesia, and serum was separated according to general method. Treated number was 5 for each group.

[0165] Measurement of concentration of uric acid was conducted with following prepared reagents. The deproteinization reagent was prepared in the following manner; 100g of sodium tungstate was added to a 2 L flask, and exactly 75 mL of 85% phosphoric acid and 500 mL of water were added to the flask equipped with a reflux condenser, and heated for an hour. After cooling, the resulting faint yellow-green solution was diluted to 1 L exactly. Sodium carbonate-urea reagent was prepared in the following manner; 14 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 14 g of urea were dissolved in water and final volume of the solution was adjusted to 100 mL exactly. Phosphotungstic coloring reagent was prepared in 4-fold dilution of deproteinization reagent described above with water. UA standard solution (10 mg/dL : Kyokuto pharmaceutical industrial CO., LTD) was used as an uric acid standard solution, and then serially diluted uric acid standard solution with purified water was also used for standard curve.

[0166] Three hundred μL of serum or standard was added to 2.1 mL of purified water, and then 150 μL of deproteinization reagent was also added to the solution, followed by mixing. After incubating for 20 minutes, the mixture was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. Sodium carbonate-urea reagent (0.5 mL) was added to 1.5 mL of supernatant, and the mixture was incubated for 20 minutes. Next, after addition of 250 μL of coloring reagent, further incubation was carried over 15 minutes. Absorbance at 660 nm was measured, and concentration of uric acid was calculated with standard

curve. Percent decrease in concentration of uric acid was calculated by following formula.

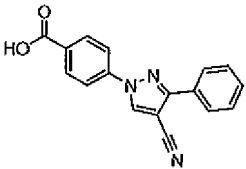
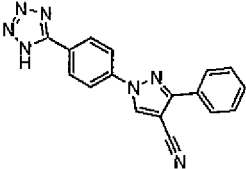
$$\text{Percent decrease in concentration of uric acid (\%)} = \frac{(A-B)}{A} \times 100$$

In formula, A means average of concentration of blood uric acid in control group, B means average of concentration of blood uric acid in test compounds-treated group.

[0167] The structural formulas, NMR and MS data and the results from the pharmacological studies of the synthesized compounds of the present invention are shown in the following Tables 8 to 15.

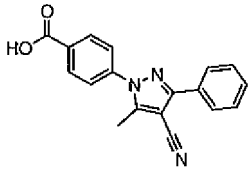
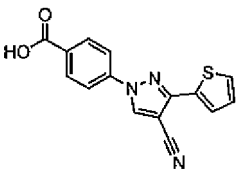
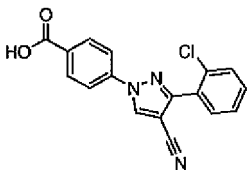
[0168]

[Table 8]

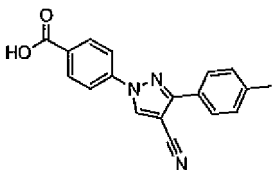
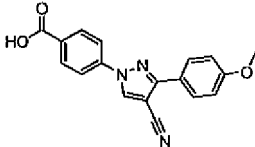
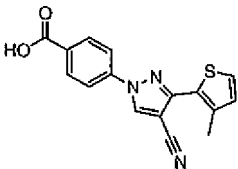
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (mmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
X0-TT969		8.18	-	75.0% (10m g/kg)	¹ H NMR (200 MHz) δ (DMSO- d ₆); 7.53-7.63 (3H, m), 7.98-8.02 (2H, m), 8.06 (2H, d, J=9.1Hz), 8.12 (2H, d, J=9.1Hz), 9.57 (1H, s). M S (EI) m/z 289 (M ⁺).
X0-TT473		16.0	-	-	¹ H NMR(200 MHz) δ (DMSO- d ₆); 7.49-7.65 (3H, m), 7.99-8.04 (2H, m), 8.19 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 8.25 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.58 (1H, s). MS(EI) m/z 313 (M ⁺), 285.

[0169]

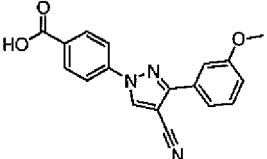
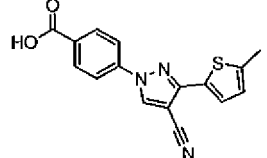
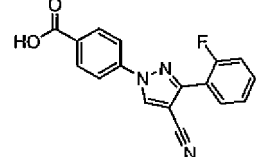
[Table 9]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-TT507		-	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (CDCl ₃); 2.62 (3H, s), 7.45-7.50 (3H, m), 7.67 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.04 (2H, dd, J=2.3Hz, 8.0Hz), 8.29 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz). MS(-ESI)m/z 302 (+ESI) 326, 304.
XO-TT508		3.74	67.1	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.27 (1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 4.9Hz), 7.77-7.79 (2H, m), 8.02 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.54 (1H, s), 12.94-13.64 (br). MS(-ESI) m/z 294 (+ESI) 318, 296.
XO-TT524		5.18	-	68.7% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.50-7.72 (4H, m), 7.97 (2H, dJ=8.5Hz), 8.09 (2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 9.55 (1H, s).

(continued)

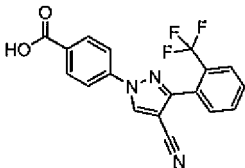
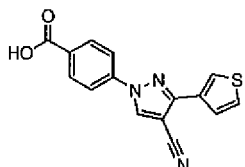
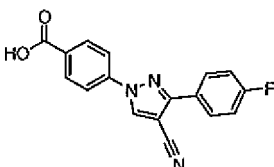
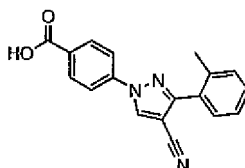
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-TT537		4.86	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.39 (3H, s), 7.39 (2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.89 (2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.07-8.15 (4H, m), 9.54 (1H, s). M5(-ESI) m/z 302 (+ESI) 326, 304.
XO-TT544		3.77	-	71.1 % (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.84 (3H, s), 7.14 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.94 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.05 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 8.12 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz). 9.53 (1H, s). MS(- ESI)m/z 318 (+ESI) 342, 320.
XO-TT545		5.21	-	75.8% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.48 (3H, s), 7.12 (1H, d, J=5.0Hz), 7.70 (1H, d, J=5.0Hz). 8.04 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.57 (1H, s), 12.76-13.55 (br). MS(-ESI) m/z 308 (+ESI) 332, 310.

(continued)

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-TT552		5.59	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.85(3H, s), 7.12 (1H, m), 7.47-7.56 (3H, m), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.58 (1H, s). MS(-ESI)m/z 318 (+ESI) 320.
XO-TT554		5.44	-	60.5% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.50 (3H, s), 6.96 (1H, d, J=3.6Hz), 7.57 (1H, d, J=3.6Hz), 7.99 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.12 (2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 9.5 (1H, s). MS(-ESI)m/z 308 (+ESI) 328, 310.
XO-TT55S		2.91	-	75.9% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.38-7.51 (1H, m), 7.58-7.69 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, dt, J=1.7Hz, 7.6Hz), 8.06 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.60 (1H, s). MS(-ESI)m/z 306 (+ESI) 330, 308.

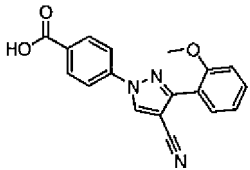
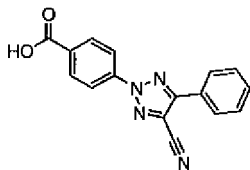
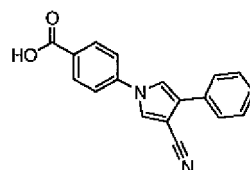
[0170]

[Table 10]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-TT561		8.47	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.72-8.16 (8H, m), 9.60 (1 H, s), 12.88-13.37 (br). MS(-ESI) m/z 356 (+ESI) 380, 338.
XO-TT571		4.79	70.8	62.0% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.67 (1H, dd, J=1.3Hz, 5.0Hz), 7.79 (1 H, dd, J=2.9Hz, 5.1 Hz), 8.03-8.17 (5H, m), 9.52 (1H, s), 13.08-13.38 (br). MS(-ESI) m/z 294 (+ESI) 296.
XO-TT572		4.12	-	56.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.44 (2H, dt, J=2.0Hz, 8.9Hz), 7.40-7.49 (6H, m), 9.57 (1H, s), 12.80-13.50 (br). MS(-ESI) m/z 306 (+ESI) 308.
XO-TT573		4.00	-	66.3% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.43 (3H, s), 7.36-7.46 (4H, m), 8.04 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 8.13 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz), 9.57 (1H, s). MS(- ESI)m/z 302 (+ESI) 304, 326.

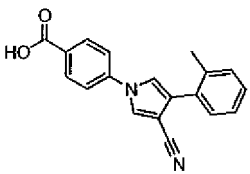
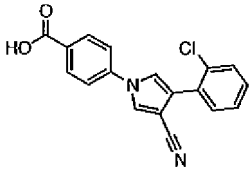
EP 1 932 833 A1

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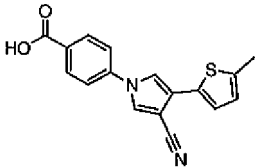
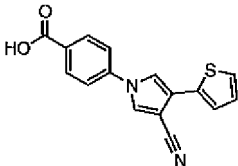
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-TT574		5.52	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.87 (3H, s), 7.10 (1H, dd, J=7.5Hz, 8.0Hz), 7.22 (1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.51 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.59 (1H, dd, J=1.7Hz, 7.6Hz), 8.03 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.11 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 9.49 (1H, s). MS(-ESI)m/z 318 (+ESI) 320, 342.
XO-B366		77.7	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.44-7.57 (2H, m), 7.78-7.88 (1H, m), 7.97-8.07 (2H, m), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.27 (2H, d, J=9Hz). MS(-ESI)m/z 289.1 (M-1+).
XO-8327		4.90	-	74.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.30-7.41 (1H, m), 7.43-7.55 (2H, m), 7.74 (2H, dd, J=1, 7Hz), 7.90 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.08 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.10 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 289.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 287.1 (M-1+).

[0171]

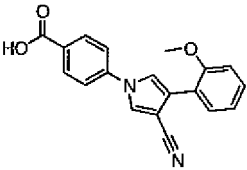
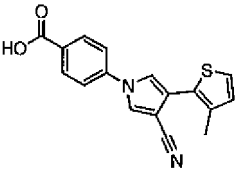
[Table 11]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B395-1		3.59	-	79.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.37 (3H, s), 7.22-7.40 (4H, m), 7.80 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.50 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.14 (1H, brs). MS (+ESI)m/z 303.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 301.1 (M-1+).
XO-B397		5.24	-	76.7% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.40-7.51 (2H, m), 7.51-7.58 (1H, m), 7.58-7.67 (1H, m), 7.87 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.90 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.52 (1 H, d, J=2Hz). MS (+ESI)m/z 323.1 (M+1+), 325.1 (M+2+1+). MS (-ESI)m/z 321.1 (M-1+). 323.1 (M+2-1+).

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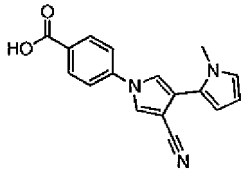
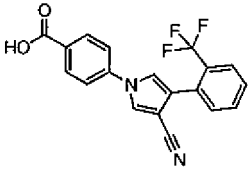
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B399-2		5.56	-	69.4% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 6.84 (1H, dd, J=1, 3Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, J=3Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.95 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.06 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.47 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.13 (1H, brs). MS (+ESI)m/z 309.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 307.1 (M-1+)
XO-B401		5.98	59.5	78.8% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 7.16 (1H, dd, J=4, 5Hz), 7.44 (1 H, dd, J=1, 4Hz), 7.55 (1H, dd, J=1, 5Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.05 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.50 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.16 (1H, brs). MS(+ESI) m/z 295.1 (M+1+). MS(- ESI)m/z 293.0 (M-1+).

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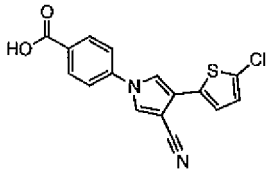
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B403		5.98	-	62.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.84 (3H, s), 7.04 (1H, ddd, J=1, 7, 7Hz). 7.14 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.37 (1H, ddd, J=2, 7, 8Hz), 7.49 (1H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.43 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.13 (1H, brs). MS (+ESI)m/z 319.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 317.1 (M-1+).
XO-B407		4.73	55.5	76.9% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.30 (3H, s), 7.04 (1H, d, J=5Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, J=5Hz), 7.83 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.50 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 309.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 307.1 (M-1+).

EP 1 932 833 A1

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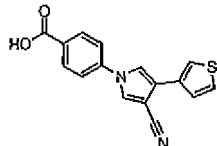
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B410		5.00	-	59.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200 MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.72 (3H, s), 6.09 (1H, dd, J=3, 4Hz), 6.33 (1 H, dd, J=2, 4Hz), 6.87 (1H, dd, J=2, 2Hz), 7.80 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.46 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 292.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 290.1 (M-1+).
XO-B412		6.38	50.5	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.57 (1H, d, J=7Hz). 7.62-7.73 (1H, m), 7.73-7.81 (2H, m), 7.85 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.88-7.94 (1H, m), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS (+ESI)m/z 357.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 355.1 (M-1+).

(continued)

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease (%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B414		5.86	-	67.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.19 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.28 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.09 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 329.0 (M+1+), 331.0 (M+2+1+), MS (-ESI)m/z 327.0 (M-1+), 329.0 (M+2-1+).

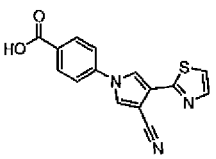
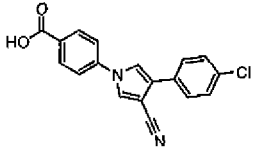
[0172]

Table 12]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B418		4.63	62.6	79.1% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.54 (1H, dd, J=1, 5Hz), 7.69 (1H, dd, J=3, 5Hz), 7.78 (1H, dd, J=1, 3Hz), 7.87 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.08 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.12 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.47 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 13.14 (1H, brs). MS(+ESI)m/z 295.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 293.1 (M-1+).

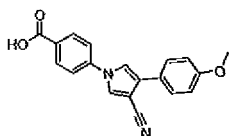
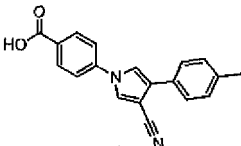
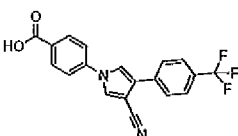
EP 1 932 833 A1

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Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B420		6.33	-	-	1H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d6); 7.76 (1H, d, J=3Hz), 7.91 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, J=3Hz), 8.07 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 8.34 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.56 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 296.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 294.0 (M-1+).
XO-B421		5.71	-	57.8% (10mg/kg)	1H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d6); 7.56 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.77 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.89 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.08 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.16 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.52 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 323.1 (M+1+), 325.1 (M+2+1+). MS (-ESI)m/z 321.1 (M-1+), 323.1 (M+2-1+).

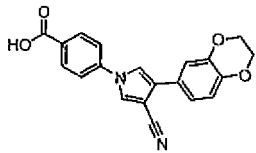
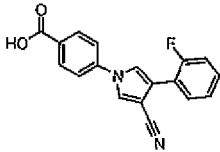
EP 1 932 833 A1

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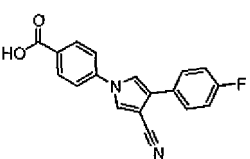
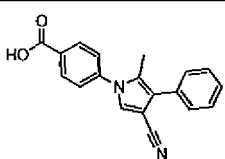
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B422		3.56	-	79.0% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.80 (3H, s), 7.05 (2H, dd, J = 2, 7Hz), 7.67 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.01 (1 H, d, J=2Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.47 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 319.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 317.1 (M-1+).
XO-B423		4.26	-	66.6% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.29 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.63 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.05 (1 H, d, J=2Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.48 (1 H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 303.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 301.1 (M-1+).
XO-B426		5.09	-	68.3% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.86 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.87 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.97 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.08 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.27(1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 357.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 355.1 (M-1+).

EP 1 932 833 A1

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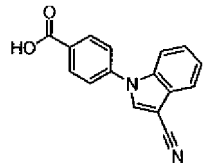
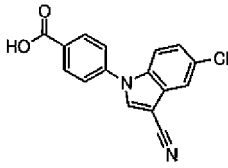
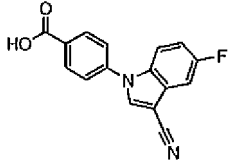
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%)in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B434		3.82	68.8	63.2% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 4.28 (4H, s), 6.95 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.21 (1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz), 7.25 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.02 (1 H, d, J=2Hz), 8.07 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.46 (1 H, d, J=2Hz), 13.15 (1 H, brs). MS (+ESI)m/z 347.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 345.1 (M-1+).
XO-B436		3.71	-	77.3% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.28-7.53 (3H, m), 7.68 (1 H, ddd, J=2, 8, 8Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.95 (1H, dd, J=1, 2Hz), 8.08 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.54 (1 H, d, J=2Hz). MS(+ESI)m/z 307.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 305.1 (M-1+).

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Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-B438		5.03	-	69.3% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DM50-d6) ; 7.32 (2H, dd, J=2. 7Hz), 7.36 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.76 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.78 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.89 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.08 (2H. d, J=9Hz), 8.10 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz). MS (+ESI)m/z 307.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 305.1 (M-1+).
XO-B440		15.2	-	57.6% (10mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d6): 2.20 (3H, s), 7.32-7.56 (5H, m), 7.66 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 7.99 (1H, s). 8,11 (2H, dd, J=2, 7Hz), 13.20 (1H, brs). MS(+ESI)m/z 303.1 (M+1+). MS(-ESI)m/z 301.1 (M-1+).

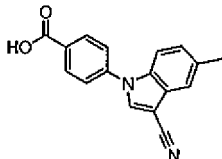
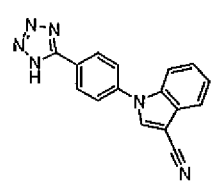
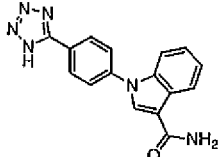
[0173]

[Table 13]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH146		50.5	92.1	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.34-7.48 (2H, m), 7.65-7.80 (2H, m), 7.82 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.70 (1H, s), 13.25 (1H, brs).
XO-CH160		26.7	93.8	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.43 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.71 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.75-7.86 (3H, m), 8.17 (2H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 8.77 (1H, s). MS(-ESI)m/z 297, 295 (+ESI) m/z 299, 297
XO-CH168		57.1	92.5	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.28 (1H, ddd, J=9Hz, 9Hz, 3Hz), 7.59 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 3Hz), 7.72 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 4Hz), 7.81 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.76 (1H, s), 13.19 (1H, brs).

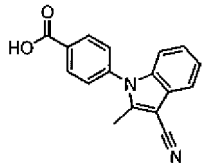
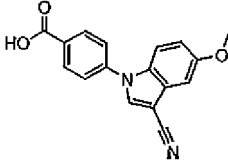
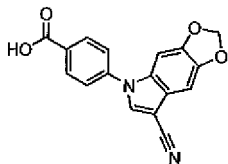
EP 1 932 833 A1

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Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH164		13.8	92.3	51.4% (50mg/kg)	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 2.47 (3H, s), 7.24 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.56 (1H, s), 7.60 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.16 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.63 (1H, s). 13.21 (1H, brs). MS(- ESI)m/z 275 (+ESI)m/z 277, 299
XO-CH150		31.6	79.3	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.32-7.48 (2H, m), 7.67-7.83 (2H, m), 7.94 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.28 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.71 (1H, s). MS(EI) m/z 286(M ⁺), 258
XO-CH151		-	-	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.05 (1H, brs), 7.20-7.48 (2H, m), 7.60 (1H, brs), 7.60-7.70 (1H, m), 7.90 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.22-8.35 (3H, m), 8.43 (1H, s). MS(EI)m/z 304 (M ⁺), 276

EP 1 932 833 A1

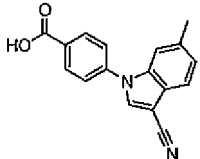
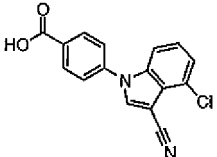
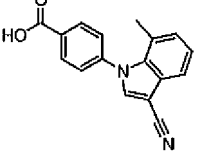
(continued)

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μmol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH172		-	88.3	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 2.46 (3H, s), 7.10-7.37 (3H, m), 7.62-7.70 (1H, m), 7.69 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.19 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 13.31 (1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 275 (+ESI)m/z 277
XO-CH183		14.5	80.6	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 3.86 (3H, s), 7.02 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.62 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.15 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.62 (1H, s), 13.23(1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 291 (+ESI)m/z 293
XO-CH199		49.1	91.5	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 6.12 (2H, s), 7.23 (1H, s), 7.24(1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.16 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.48 (1H, s). MS (-ESI)m/z 305 (+ESI)m/z 307

[0174]

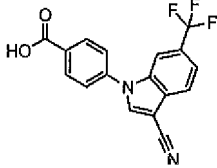
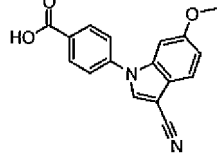
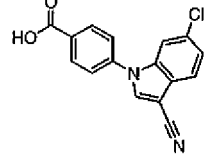
EP 1 932 833 A1

[Table 14]

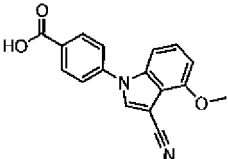
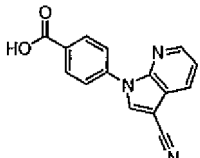
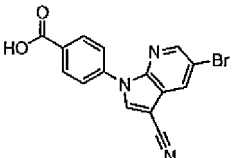
Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH200		76.2	94.3	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.80 (3H, s), 7.03 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.65 (1 H, d, J=9Hz), 7.82 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.54 (1H, s), 13.22 (1H, brs), MS(-ESI)m/z 291 (+ESI)m/z 293
XO-CH201		50.5	88.6	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.30-7.49 (2H, m), 7.64 (1H, dd, J=7Hz, 2Hz), 7.81 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.81 (1H, s), 13.27 (1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 295, 297 (+ESI) m/z 297, 299
XO-CH205		-	95.7	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 1.95 (3H, s), 7.13 (1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.26 (1H, dd, J=8Hz, 7Hz), 7.59 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.69 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.11 (2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.41 (1H, s), 13.30 (1H, brs). MS(- ESI)m/z 275 (+ESI)m/z 277

EP 1 932 833 A1

(continued)

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC50 (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH206		-	98.1	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.71 (1 H, d, J=9Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, J=9Hz). 7.92 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.20 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.92 (1H, s), 13.29 (1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 329 (+ESI)m/z 331
XO-CH207		96.5	93.9	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.80 (3H, s), 7.03 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.65 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.82 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.54 (1H, s), 13.22 (1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 291 (+ESI)m/z 293
XO-CH209		60.8	97.1	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.43 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.80 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 7.82 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.17 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.74 (1H, s), 13.26 (1H, brs). MS(-ESI)m/z 295, 297 (+ESI) m/z 297, 299

(continued)

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%) inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-CH211		16.4	81.1	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 3.96 (3H, s), 6.88 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.24 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.28-7.41 (1H, m), 7.78 (2H, d, J=9Hz). 8.16 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.56(1H, s), 13.22 (1H, brs), MS(-ESI)m/z 291 (+ESI)m/z 293
XO-KT10		-	92.3	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.48 (1H, dd, J=8Hz, 5Hz), 8.05-8.18 (4H, m), 8.29 (1H, dd, J=8Hz, 2Hz), 8.53 (1H, dd, J=5Hz, 2Hz), 13.2(1H, brs).
XO-KT16		99.2	92.4	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆): 8.00-8.17 (4H, m), 8.16 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 8.58 (1H, d, J=2.2Hz), 9.05 (1H, s). 13.2 (1H, s).

[0175]

[Table 15]

Compound	Structural Formula	X.O. inhibition IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)	URAT1 (100 μ mol/L) (%)inhibition	Decrease(%) in UA concentration	Physical Data
XO-KT18		-	95.2	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.54 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.96-8.19 (4H, m), 8.35 (1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 9.00 (1H, s), 13.2 (1H, brs).
XO-KT20		-	64.6	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.99~8.19 (4H, m), 8.94 (2H, dd, J=1.9Hz. 5.9Hz), 9.19 (1H, s), 13.3 (1H, brs).
XO-KT30		-	79.9	-	¹ H NMR (200MHz) δ (DMSO-d ₆); 7.53-7.77 (2H, m), 7.98-8.22 (6H, m), 13.3 (1H, brs).

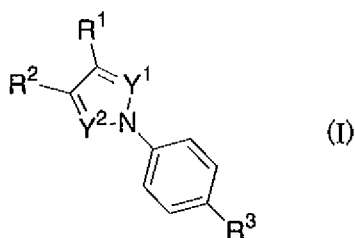
Industrial Applicability

[0176] The nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds or the present invention or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are compounds having a X.O. inhibitory effect and an uricosuric effect. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprising these compounds as an active ingredient can be expected to be useful as a therapeutic agent for the gout or hyperuricemia, or various diseases such as ischemic-reperfusion disorder, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis, neurological disease or the like.

Claims

1. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound represented by the following general formula (I):

[Chem. 1]



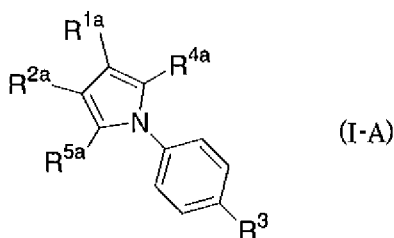
wherein Y¹ represents N or C(R⁴); Y² represents N or C(R⁵);

R⁴ and R⁵ independently represents an alkyl group which may have a halogen atom, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group; one of R¹ and R² represents an haloalkyl group, a cyano group, a carbamoyl group or a halogen atom; the other of R¹ and R² represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of a thienyl, thiazolyl or pyrrolyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom; and

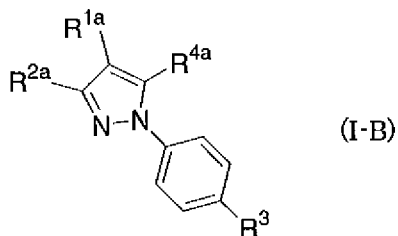
R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group; and with the proviso that when Y² represents CR⁵, Y² may form a benzene or pyridine ring which may have a haloalkyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group as a substituent together with R², and some of the neighboring substituents on the ring may form a ring, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 1 represented by the following general formula (I-A) or (I-B) :

[Chem. 2]



[Chem. 3]

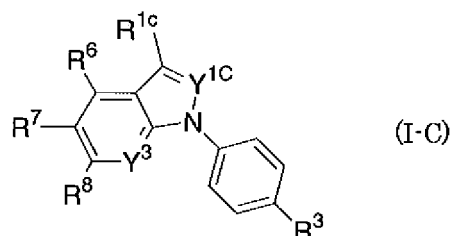


wherein R^{4a} and R^{5a} independently represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; one of R^{1a} and R^{2a} represents a haloalkyl group, a cyano group or a halogen atom; the other of R^{1a} and R^{2a} represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group selected from the group consisting of a thienyl, thiazolyl or pyrrolyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom; and R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein R^{1a} represents a cyano group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
4. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 3, wherein R^{2a} represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen atom in which some of the substituents may form a ring; an alkoxy group; or a thienyl group which may be substituted by an alkyl group or a halogen atom, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in any of claims 2 to 4, wherein R³ represents a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
6. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 1 represented by the following general formula (T-C) :

[Chem. 4]



wherein Y^{1C} represents N or C(R^{4C}) ; Y³ represents N or C(R⁹) ; R^{4C} and R⁹ independently represent an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group;

R^{1C} represents a cyano group or a carbamoyl group;

R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ independently represent an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group or an alkoxy group; or any of R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ may form a ring together with the neighboring substituent; and

R³ represents a 5-tetrazolyl group or a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 6, wherein R^{1C} represents a cyano group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
8. A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in claim 6 or 7, wherein R³ represents a carboxy group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an active ingredient.
10. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 9, which is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor.
11. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 9 or 10, which is an uricosuric agent.
12. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in any of claims 9 to 11, which is an agent for the treatment of gout or hyperuricemia.
13. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 9, which is an agent for the treatment of ischemic-reperfusion disorder, inflammatory disease, diabetes, cancer, arteriosclerosis or neurological disease.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/319806

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

See extra sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See extra sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

REGISTRY (STN) , CAPLUS (STN)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 3220987 B2 (WELFIDE CORP.), 22 October, 2001 (22.10.01), (Cited in the description of the present applications as 'patent literature 2'); full text & EP 936217 A1 & WO 9818765 A1 & US 6015829 A & KR 20000052738 A & CN 1240432 A & DE 69708142 D D1	1-13
A	JP 50-13263B B (MERCK & CO., INC.), 19 May, 1975 (19.05.75), Full text & US 3786061 A & DE 2061515 A1 & FR 2081360 A5 & GB 1301754 A	1-13

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search
17 January, 2007 (17.01.07)Date of mailing of the international search report
30 January, 2007 (30.01.07)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/319806

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 92/09279 A1 (TEIJIN LTD.), 11 June, 1992 (11.06.92), Full text & EP 513379 A1 & US 5614520 A & DE 069122084 C & CA 2073981 A1 & AU 9189522 A & HU 63838 A2 & AT 142494 T & ES 2092580 T3 & JP 2725886 B2 & SG 86971 A1 & KR 1000221041 B & DK 000513379 T	1-13
A	AU 2004200420 A1 (FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.), 30 September, 2004 (30.09.04), Full text; particularly, Claims 1, 7 to 9, 11 (Family: none)	1-13
A	JP 3399559 B2 (TEIJIN LTD.), 21 April, 2003 (21.04.03), (Cited in the description of the present applications as 'patent literature 1'); full text (Family: none)	1-13
A	JP 2002-105067 A (TEIJIN LTD.), 10 April, 2002 (10.04.02), (Cited in the description of the present applications as 'patent literature 3'); full text (Family: none)	1-13
A	WO 03/064410 A1 (FUJI YAKUHI CO., LTD.), 07 August, 2003 (07.08.03), (Cited in the description of the present applications as 'patent literature 4'); full text & EP 1471065 A1 & US 2005/004175 A1 & CN 1561340 A	1-13
A	JP 2000-1431 A (KOTOBUKI SEIYAKU CO., LTD.), 07 January, 2000 (07.01.00), (Cited in the description of the present applications as 'patent literature 5'); full text (Family: none)	1-13
X A	JP 2005-529850 A (PHARMACIA ITALIA S.p.A), 06 October, 2005 (06.10.05), Abstract; Claims 1, 13, 22 (compound of No.125), page 51, lines 8 to 10 & WO 2003/070236 A2 & EP 1478357 A2 & US 2004/127492 A1 & US 2005/176796 A1 & CA 2476822 A1 & AU 2003218989 A1 & BR 2003007819 A & MX PA04008680 A	1,6,8,9,13 2-5,7,10-12

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2006/319806

Continuation of A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

(International Patent Classification (IPC))

C07D231/12(2006.01)i, A61K31/341(2006.01)i, A61K31/402(2006.01)i, A61K31/4025(2006.01)i, A61K31/404(2006.01)i, A61K31/407(2006.01)i, A61K31/41(2006.01)i, A61K31/415(2006.01)i, A61K31/4155(2006.01)i, A61K31/416(2006.01)i, A61K31/4192(2006.01)i, A61K31/421(2006.01)i, A61K31/4245(2006.01)i, A61K31/426(2006.01)i, A61K31/427(2006.01)i, A61K31/437(2006.01)i, A61K31/4439(2006.01)i, A61K31/454(2006.01)i, A61K31/4709(2006.01)i, A61K31/497(2006.01)i, A61K31/5377(2006.01)i, A61P3/10(2006.01)i, A61P9/10(2006.01)i, A61P19/06(2006.01)i, A61P25/00(2006.01)i, A61P29/00(2006.01)i, A61P35/00(2006.01)i, A61P43/00(2006.01)i, C07D207/34(2006.01)i, C07D209/42(2006.01)i, C07D231/14(2006.01)i, C07D231/38(2006.01)i, C07D231/56(2006.01)i, C07D249/06(2006.01)i, C07D263/32(2006.01)i, C07D263/34(2006.01)i, C07D271/06(2006.01)i, C07D277/20(2006.01)i, C07D277/32(2006.01)i, C07D277/56(2006.01)i, C07D307/56(2006.01)i, C07D403/10(2006.01)i, C07D405/04(2006.01)i, C07D409/04(2006.01)i, C07D417/04(2006.01)i, C07D471/04(2006.01)i, C07D491/056(2006.01)i

(According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC)

Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (International Patent Classification (IPC))

C07D231/12, A61K31/341, A61K31/402, A61K31/4025, A61K31/404, A61K31/407, A61K31/41, A61K31/415, A61K31/4155, A61K31/416, A61K31/4192, A61K31/421, A61K31/421, A61K31/4245, A61K31/426, A61K31/427, A61K31/437, A61K31/4439, A61K31/454, A61K31/4709, A61K31/497, A61K31/5377, A61P3/10, A61P9/10, A61P19/06, A61P25/00, A61P29/00, A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C07D207/34, C07D209/42, C07D231/14, C07D231/38, C07D231/56, C07D249/06, C07D263/32, C07D263/34, C07D271/06, C07D277/20, C07D277/32, C07D277/56, C07D307/56, C07D403/10, C07D405/04, C07D409/04, C07D417/04, C07D471/04, C07D491/056

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- JP 3220987 B [0003]
- JP 2002105067 A [0003]
- WO 03064410 A [0003]
- JP 2000001431 A [0003]